The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,848.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
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including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ...Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto ... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 3 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

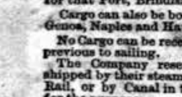
REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



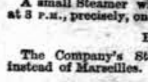
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 19th January, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 12th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 26th instant.)



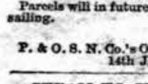
THE new A 1 Screw Steam-Ship COLLINGWOOD, 812 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)



THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Dodero, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the end of January, and will consequently be despatched within the 2nd or 3rd week of February 1871.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without Food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

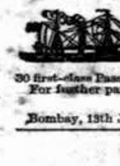
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 19th December 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer IRIS, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 20th January. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.		Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	......	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	......	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	......	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	......	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.
First Class...£13 | Second Class ...£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.
REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 27th December 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £35; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Coburn, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

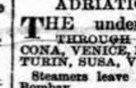
	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140	Rs. 100	To ROME	Rs. 153	Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 158	Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 208	Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

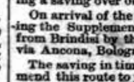
The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez ... £30
Ditto Liverpool ... £50
2nd Class Ditto ... £30

Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th January 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Bombay, 10th January 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th January 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF KHUNDWA COTTON.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Cotton Ground, in the Cotton Depot of Moocadum Memon Cassum Hajee Meetha, by order of Marwaree Seetaram Joogulkesore, on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Essa Suleman—

362 Dhocras Khundwa Cotton Saila Bhails.

Bombay, 18th January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ditto ditto T Cloth
3 ditto Army Cloth.
2 ditto Imperial Twist.

On account of Purshotum Hemraz—
B—4940-49, 4950-59, 4960-69—15 Cases White Mulls Nos. 600, 800.

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

50 Cases Huntley and Palmer's mixed Biscuits.

AT 1 P.M.
Landed ex Daphul.

A very strong built English New Omnibus, to carry 28 persons, 12 inside and 16 outside, with Glass Windows on side by Dolbear.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, landed from the Ship Ocean Belle—

64 Bags of damaged Folai Rice.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by C. H. "Schroder," &c., at Tardeo.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of John Kerr, Esq., the same comprises rich cut Glassware, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing four hotwater curry Dishes, Cruet and Picklestands, Ice Pitcher, a handsome Spirit Barrel on waggon, Table Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as a round Dining Table for eight persons, set of Camp ditto in two pieces, Side Boards, Whatnots, Teapoys, Dumb Waiter, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing Room chairs, Conversation Sofas, English Gilt Chiffoniers, Mahogany Teapoys, a first-class Mahogany Square Piano, by C. H. "Schroder," Bronze hanging Argand Lamps, camp Cots, reclining Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, a handsome English Oakwood Chest of Drawers and Presses on Sides to form a Side Board, Dispense articles, Cooking Utensils, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome Tonga Carriage.

Sets of best English Plated Mounted single and double Harness, &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Luximon Bin Tannajee Rao Ghag the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Memon Mottee Sherif the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Syed Abdool Rahmon Street and containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six square yards, or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 35, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,452-53, and bounded on the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahmon Street, on the east by the Sweeper's Passage, on the north by the house of Memon Mahomed Futta, and on the south by the house of Hajee Hashim Joosub.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) a handsome English-built four-seated Open Carriage by Thorn, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Carriage Horses, and a set of English Plated Mounted double Harness, &c., at McLelland's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of F. L. Brown, Esq., changing his Residence.

No Catalogues, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., at Wilderness, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Cow and Calf, &c., the property of Surgeon Major T. C. Trestrail.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 18th January 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:
64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT;
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:
Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr, of Cramond.
Alexander Howe, Esq., W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:
John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Deschroder.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

AUDITOR:
George Murray, C.A.

GENERAL MANAGER:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting, as at 31st December, 1869, to ... £2,208,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company ... 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of ... £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums ... £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. ... 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-Tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—

H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra ... ...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab ... ...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo ... ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca ... ...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore ... ...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle ... ...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah ... ...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts ...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore ... ...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras ... ...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore ... ...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon ... ...Messrs. Buchanan & Co.
and
Bombay ... ...W. NICOL & Co.
January 1871.

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, in Quarts and Pints and Imperial Pints.
J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FRIEND, in Quarts and Pints. J. NEUBERG.

CHAMPAGNE, SILLERY MOUSSEUX, by VAUBON FRERES, in Quarts and Pints.
J. NEUBERG.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, NONPAREIL, in Quarts and Pints. J. NEUBERG.

GERMAN WINES, by H. & G. HIRCH, of Mayence-on-the-Rhine.

STILL HOCK.

Hochheimer in quarts at ...Rs. 26 per doz.
Ditto Ditto ... 48 ,,
Marcobrunner Ditto ... 41 ,,
Neroberger Ditto ... 38 ,,
Liebfraumilch Ditto ... 35 ,,
Rauenthaler Ditto ... 24 ,,
Rüdesheimer Ditto ... 26 ,,
Oppenheimer Ditto ... 21 ,,
Niersteiner Ditto ... 21 ,,
Riessling (Neckar) Do. ... 15 ,,

Sole Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

GIN.

OLD TOM, by WALTER BOVILL.
HOLLAND'S GIN, square bottles.
J. NEUBERG.

AYAPANA.

Yellow and Green Label—A very superior Liquor.
J. NEUBERG.

CLARET,

By Th. BICHE LATOUR of Bordeaux.

Pauillac, Breakfast Wine ...Quarts Rs. 12 per doz.
Ditto Ditto ...Pints
Margaux, good Dinner Wine...Quarts Rs. 16 ,,
Chateau Leoville ... ,, Rs. 18 ,,
J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, old full bodied, quarts at Rs. 20 per dozen.
SHERRY, Fine Dry, quarts at Rs. 27 per dozen.
J. NEUBERG.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs Leathes and Crawford, Attorneys for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all parties interested in the liquidation of the above Company do attend at my Chambers, in the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made therein as to this Honourable Court seem fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871. L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES AND CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash.	Credit.		Per doz.	Beaded Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash.	Credit.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks, or Spoons full size.	,,	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do.	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do.	,,	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard or Salt Spoons do.	Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	[illegible]	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0
3 0	3 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	3 8	4 0
2 4	2 8	Knife Rests	per pair	2 8	3 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	each	6 0	6 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1871 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January 1871, and in the thirty-fourth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that my INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the Firm of BULL & Co. has CEASED from the 31st day of December last.—Dated this 17th day of January 1871.
JEEVANJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDER.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,
CALBADEVEE ROAD,
NEXT DOOR
JAMSETJEE, NOORBHAI & Co.,
AND THE
BRANCH POST OFFICE.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes.	Essences.	Hair Oils.
Combs.	Eau de Cologne.	Pomades.
Cosmetics.	Lavender Waters.	Soaps.
Dentifrices.	Hair Lotions.	Sponges.

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
Details furnished, free, on application by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18TH.

GRAND SPECIAL NIGHT FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE INHABITANTS.

At the urgent request of numerous Hindoo and Parsee Gentlemen,

PROFESSOR HUME

Has agreed to appear and explain the principles of MESMERISM, and will give some wonderful proofs of the mysterious power he possesses, and which will be exhibited in the persons of the spectators present on this occasion.

During an interval in Mr. Hume's entertainment,

MR. A. F. SPILLER,
CHAMPION SKATER OF THE WORLD,
Has kindly consented to appear.

TICKETS.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, 8 annas. To be obtained at the "Duftur Ashkara" Press; the 'Jam-i-Jamshed,' the "Bombay Summachar"; and at the Theatre on the night of performance.

SEE PROGRAMMES AND HANDBILLS.

CURATIVE MESMERISM.—PROFESSOR HUME may be consulted for a few days longer at the Adelphi Hotel. Mr. H. does not record his Cures until they have been well tested.

Consultation and Treatment at his own Room, Rs. 16. Visiting Fee Rs. 32.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.
G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.
Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 12th January 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound; unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 1-14 (Rupee One and Annas Fourteen) per SHARE, will be PAID to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Bank, No. 13, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates should be delivered up on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, for which a Receipt will be given, and which Receipt should be delivered up when applying for Payment.

Those Shareholders who have not yet applied for the Payment of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Distributions of Assets, since the commencement of the Liquidation, are requested to apply for same at once, otherwise the same will be dealt with in such manner as the Liquidators may be advised.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 10th November 1870.

MR. CYPRIANO SALDANHA (a String Bandmaster, and successor to the late Mr. Jose), who had the honour to conduct MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS during the BOMBAY ASSEMBLY'S and FREEMASON'S BALLS, begs to inform the Public that he has removed to No. 8, Horta Baixa (Dukar Wady Lane). He begs to warn the public who have no personal knowledge of the Advertiser against impositions practised by certain individuals who have personated him as Bandmaster or Member of his Band. He undertakes to give lessons on Violin, Guitar, &c., Tuning and teaching Pianoforte.
Bombay, 22nd December 1870.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation: orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, with OUNCE and TOLA WEIGHTS, warranted correct; a fresh supply to hand.

No. 1 weighing 2 ounces and 4 tolas ...Rs. 9 0
No. 2 ditto 8 ,, 16 ,, ... 12 8
No. 3 ditto 16 ,, 32 ,, ... 20 0
No. 4 ditto 32 ,, 100 ,, ... 35 0

MORDAN'S WELLINGTON PENCIL CASES.—A neat pocket requisite, Ivory, Ebony, or Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Price Rs. 3 each.
MORDAN'S STERLING SILVER TELESCOPE PEN and PENCIL HOLDER, strong, durable, and handsome. Rs. 10.
MORDAN'S SUPERIOR PENHOLDERS, Ivory, Ebony, and Porcupine quill, mounted with silver. Rs. 3 to 4.
MORDAN'S SAFETY HOLDER, with sliding cap, made especially for GOLD PENS, Ivory and Ebony, mounted with silver Rs. 4.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.—The undersigned invite attention to a new and very elegant selection of the above just to hand.

PARLOUR PRINTING PRESS.—This little Press stands in the small space of 11 by 8 inches; it is capable of printing a page 7 by 6 inches, and works so easily that it may be used upon a parlour table: a type-chest accompanies it containing about 2,500 types neatly arranged in three drawers, with appropriate divisions; a fourth drawer contains the furniture, inking tablets, &c., consisting of two galley chases of sizes, reglet, side and foot sticks, quoins, &c., composing stick, bodkin, forceps, mallet, shooting stick, planer, brush, and a small supply of printing paper. Complete ... ...Rs. 125

THACKER, VINING, & Co

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The usual QUARTERLY SALE of the WASTE PAPER of the Secretariat will be HELD on the Premises on the 25th instant at 3 P.M.
H. E. JACOMB, Under-Secretary to Government.
11th January 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by MR. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from MR. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the FIRM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attornies of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.
WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.
Bombay 16th January 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.

The continuance of the

WAR IN FRANCE,

and consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for

CHAMPAGNES, &c.,

now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.

We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.

PAYNE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January 1871 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and that they are on the table.
2. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1871.
3. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1871.
4. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the Bench to nominate a Select Committee of Hindoo Justices to consider how the funds recently voted by the Bench shall be expended.
5. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation.
6. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Meeting a Communication from Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., and another from Messrs. Lawrence and Co. on the subject of laying Street Railways in Bombay.
7. Proceedings of Finance Committee to date.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 16th January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—At the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY, in accordance with the Advertisement, dated 6th December 1870, the following Resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this Meeting be ADJOURNED till 3 o'clock on THURSDAY the 2nd March 1871."
H. MAXWELL, Chairman.
Bombay, 10th January 1871.

IN accordance with the above, a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1871, at 3 o'clock, at which the Resolutions already advertised will be proposed.
H. MAXWELL, Chairman.
Bombay, 10th January 1871.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, MR. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st June 1870.

AT a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of INDIA, held at the Office of the Bank, No. 90 Moody Street, on WEDNESDAY the 19th October at 12 o'clock noon.

PRESENT.

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Esq., in the Chair.

Beramjee Naorosjee, Esq., Liquidator.	Ludha Purmanund, Esq
Cursondass Nensee, Esq	Muncherjee Nowrojee, Esq
Vassonjee Cursonjee, Esq	Kessowjee Dewjee, Esq
Lukhmichund Nanjee, Esq	Peerbhoy Khimjee, Esq,
Samuldass Rughunathdass, Esq	And others.

Proposed by Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee, and seconded by Mr. Jaichund Jeewun,—"That Mr. Tribhoowandass Nuthoobhoy do take the Chair."

The Advertisement convening the Meeting and the Report were read.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Samuldass Rughunathdass,—"That the resignation from 11th July 1870 of Mr. J. A. J. Shaw as Liquidator of the Bank of India be accepted, and that Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee be appointed the sole Liquidator."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Nensee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the Report of the Liquidator and the final Statement of Accounts of the winding up of the Bank of India made up to 18th October 1870, now read, be approved and adopted."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Vassonjee Cursonjee, and seconded by the Chairman,—"That whatever Balance that may remain after providing for all the contingent expenses of the liquidation be, and is, hereby presented to Dr. Beramjee Naorosjee for his valuable services to the Bank."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Moolchund Khoosall, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Dewjee,—"That the affairs of the Bank of India are fairly and fully wound up."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr Samuldass Rughunathdass, and seconded by Mr Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That all Books, Vouchers and Papers belonging to the Bank of India be deposited with Dr Beramjee Naorosjee, but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Nowrojee—"That the best thanks of the Shareholders are due to the Liquidators, Messrs J A J Shaw and Beramjee Naorosjee for the very able and satisfactory manner in which the liquidation of the Bank of India has been completed."—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee, and seconded by Mr. Peerbhoy Khimjee,—"That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair."

TRIBHOOWUNDASS NUTHOOBHOY, Chairman.

MAHARAJ SARAWUK JAENEE HINDOOSTAN BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY (Limited).

Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, Act VII. of 1860, and Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Capital Rs. 250,00,000, in 2,50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 Each.

Head Office formerly Calcutta, at present Delhi.

Hours of Business from 10 A.M., to 3 P.M. and on Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. The Bank will not receive or pay cash after 3 P.M.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta. | Saharunpore. | Cawnpore. | Bombay.

BUSINESS.

The object for which this Company is established is the transacting of a general Banking Commission and Agency business, as well as a general Mercantile and Trading business.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will take charge of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., without charge and realizing interest and dividends thereon as due in the following terms: if to be remitted by the Bank's own drafts on its Agencies, no commission will be charged, but if otherwise, the rate of commission will be ¼ per cent.

On the sale or purchase of Government Securities, Stocks, Shares, &c., and on delivering of Securities from safe custody, a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

The Company in its Trading Department undertakes the purchase and sale of all classes of merchandise for which the commission will be charged on the net amount paid for them as well as, realized, at the following rates:—

On gold, silver and sovereigns ¼ per cent

On Jewellery, Piece Goods of all descriptions, Twist, Cotton, and all other classes of merchandise, 2 per cent.

The Company will charge a commission of 3 pie per cent. for the Jaenee fund in the Banking business, and a commission of 6 pie per cent. in its Trading department.

All orders for purchases should be accompanied by a remittance or a reference for payment made.

The Company has already commenced trading business, and due notice will be given to the public at the time of commencing Banking operation.

The Company has since its formation declared and paid to those Shareholders who have paid their Calls in full a dividend of Rs. 12 per cent. per annum.

All those Shareholders who have had their shares forfeited, or who have failed, or who have died without paying their Calls in full, the Company will sell those shares for the benefit of the Bank, and those requiring any shares in this Bank must apply to the undersigned.

The closing rates of this Company's shares were Rs. 125-10-10.

All remittances should be made payable to the Maharaj Sarawuk Jaenee Hindoostan Banking Trading Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to

LALLA DOYARAM DOSS SARAWAK CHOWDRY,
1st General Managing Director and Secretary to the above Bank.
Bombay, No. 7 Calbadavie Road 17th October 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY...ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA...BELATEE BUNGALOW.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.
HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
29 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0	Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, extremely dry	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Rs. 6 per dozen ...Quarts.
,, 5 ,, ...Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

All Brands guaranteed Genuine.

BRANDY—(Martell)	Rs. 26 0	p. case	1 doz.
,, (Boord & Sons) Vintage 1865	,, 18 0	ditto	1 doz.
,, 1863	,, 20 0	ditto	1 doz.
,, 1860	,, 24 0	ditto	1 doz.
,, 1858	,, 29 0	ditto	1 doz.
,, 1854	,, 35 0	ditto	1 doz.
CHAMPAGNE—(Carte Blanche)	,, 25 0	ditto	1 doz.
,,	,, 28 0	p. pints	2 doz.
SPARKLING MOSELLE—(Jodocius and Co.)	,, 24 0	p. qts.	1 doz.
,,	,, 26 0	p. pints	2 doz.
STILL HOCKS—Ditto	,, 21 0	p. qts.	1 doz.
CLARET—(Chateau Margaux)	,, 72 0	ditto	3 doz.
SHERRY—(Richd. Madeley)	,, 22 0	ditto	1 doz.
LIQUERS—(Boord and Sons)	,, 22 8	assorted in	1 dozen cases.

COLLEY, MADELEY & Co.
Rampart Row, next P. and O. Co.'s Offices.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE, WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, 1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
Ditto (our own Brand).	,,	10 0	...
Chateau Larose (Do.)	,,	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Martell's	,,	21 0	...
Denis Mounié	,,	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	,,	25 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	,,	30 0	16 0
Moir and Chandon	,,	30 0	16 0
Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	,,	28 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	,,	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	,,	5 8	4 0
Alsopp's Pale Ale	,,	5 0	3 4
Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	,,	5 0	3 8
Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

			Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.		12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured)	,,		15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	,,		18	...
Do. (Nuits)	,,		22	...
Do. (Pomard)	,,		26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	,,		25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,		21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	,,		19	...
Do. Old	,,		17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Oak 1, Lane, Fort. Sole Agents for Bombay.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS, OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS.

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Icewater can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts...Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name ... ,, 25
Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FOR OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDER and SONS, with 5 Octaves and 2 Blowers, dark-polished Oak.	100
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDER and SONS, in French-polished Mahogany, 5 Octaves and 2 Blowers	110
HARMONIUMS, by ALEXANDER and SONS, DEBAIN, and other celebrated makers, in solid Oak, polished or unpolished...from Rs. 100 to	500
DRAWING ROOM MODEL HARMONIUM, with Percussion Action, Knee Swell, and 16 Stops, in handsome Rosewood Case	700

The most perfect Harmonium ever manufactured.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS OF ALEXANDER & SONS' HARMONIUMS.

JUST LANDED.

PIANOFORTES,
BY
BROADWOOD AND COMPANY,
BY
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
AND BY
ERARD AND COMPANY,
From Rs. 400 each.
ALSO,
INDIAN SOLID SQUARES,
Rs. 575 each;
AND
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES,
Rs. 750 each.
Nett Cash Prices are quoted.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION
GOLD JEWELLERY,
WARRANTED 15-CARAT GOLD,
OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP, AND FROM ONE OF THE FIRST LONDON HOUSES.

SOUNDY & Co.
HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SELL,
FOR CASH ONLY,

The herewith detailed articles. Particular attention is invited to them, as they are thoroughly good articles, and are peculiarly suitable for

CHRISTMAS,
OR FOR
NEW YEAR'S DAY PRESENTATION

15-CARAT GOLD
BROOCH, BRACELET, AND EAR-RINGS,
Each set in Case, complete.

Reduced Cash Price. Rs.

A very rich set: Brooch set with centre Garnets, and seven encircling Garnets, beautiful gold ornamentation, and with place for Miniature or for hair; Ear-rings to match, each one set with five rich Garnets; Bracelet to match, with centre Garnet and six encircling Garnets, beautiful gold ornamentation, to match Brooch, with recess for Miniature or for hair. In handsome case, complete 200

The Vine set: Brooch circular shield, on which is a cluster of golden Vine-leaves, with four rich Garnets as droplets, with Pendant and one Garnet, both Brooch and Pendant having recesses for Portraits or for hair; Ear-rings to match, each one set with one rich Garnet; Bracelet to match, with Vine cluster, set with four rich Garnets, gold engraved edge, and with recess for Portrait or for hair. Remarkably artistic set. In handsome case, complete 225

Three Rings interlocked, an exceedingly rich set: Brooch, three chased interlocked Gold Rings, with centre of bunch of Leaves, chased, and with very small recess for hair, and with an elegant Pendant; Ear-rings to match, each with small Pendant; Bracelets to match, exceedingly rich in workmanship, and is peculiarly rich in style, with recess for Portrait. (The set is entirely worked in gold, without precious stones.) In handsome case, complete 200

A Diamond set: Brooch, with handsomely cut Diamond on a raised centre, surrounded with dark-blue Enamel Star, with Pendant, with Diamond in centre and Star Enamelled; Ear-rings to match, each one with Diamond and Star Enamelled, and with Drooping Jointlets; Bracelets, with handsomely cut Diamond surrounded with Enamel Star, raised in centre, and with recess for Portrait. This truly rich set can be strongly recommended. In handsome case, complete... 320

Richly chased set: Brooch with three interlocked Circlets, richly chased and ornamented, with Garnet in centre, mounted on chased Leaves, and with Pendant to match; also set with centre Garnet and with Portrait recess; Earrings to match, each set with rich Garnet and with small Pendant; Bracelet to match, exceedingly rich work and with centre Garnet on chased Leaves, and with recess for Portrait 260

A Gold half set: consisting of Brooch with centre Pearl, surrounded by elongated Star on raised outer enamelled and radiated Border, with recess for Portrait; Ear-rings to match, each one with centre Pearl and Drooping Fringe, enclosed in handsome case, and forming a very elegant set. 85

A Gold Pearl and Coral half set: Brooch circular plain Gold Shield, surmounted with Bunch of Grapes represented by Coral Grapes and chased Gold Vine-leaves, with Pendant of Corals and two small Pearls attached by knotted Gold Chain; Ear-rings to match; all in perfect style. A thoroughly artistic production 150

A Pearl Star half set: Circular Brooch with Boss in the centre, surmounted by an enamelled Star with handsome centre Pearl, Pendant attached, with Drooping Fringe and with centre Pearl; Ear-rings to match, each one with centre Pearl and Drooping Fringe... 150

The same: but rather larger... 150

A Diamond set: Brooch of exquisite workmanship, with pure Carbuncle in the centre, surmounted by handsomely cut Diamond, set in a Gold Star with recess for Portrait, and with very rich Pendant to match, and with Diamond in the centre of Carbuncle; the Ear-rings are to match, each one being set with Carbuncle and Diamond... 225

. This set cannot be surpassed in design or in workmanship.

A half set: similar to the last, but a trifle larger 240

A half set: with Diamond centre, set in Enamelled Star, Pendant and Ear-rings to match, each one set with Diamond in the centre 235

A half set: Splendid Brooch, with richly chased wreath Circle Boss in centre, surmounted by a very fine Carbuncle, finished in the centre with Gold Star and Diamond and with elegant Tassel. Ear-rings to match, each one with Carbuncle, chased Wreath and Diamond; a truly superb design. 225

A half set: "Strap and Buckle" design with scroll of Pearls; Brooch, Buckle, and Strap, with band of 11 Pearls, recess for Portrait, and with Pendant. Ear-rings to match, each with small scroll of 7 Pearls. A most chaste design ... 250

A half set: Brooch, plain circular Shield surmounted with Foliage, richly chased gold, 6 blue Enamelled Leaflets and rich Pearl in the centre, with Pendants and recess for Portrait; Ear-rings to match, similarly made and mounted. 120

A half set: Brooch of the "Vine" design, richly set with 4 brilliant Garnets, depending from chased Vine-leaves, with recess for Portrait and with Pendant, with one Garnet; Ear-rings to match, each with one brilliant Garnet 125

A half set: of the "Tie" pattern: Brooch, with two ends as of a Necktie, each end set with 4 Pearls and fringed (no recess for Portrait); Ear-rings to match, each one set with six Pearls and fringed 150

A half set: Brooch in the form of convoluted Rings with Strap, finished with row of seven Pearls and fringe (no Portrait recess); Ear-rings to match, each one ornamented with 6 small Pearls and fringed. A very graceful and elegant set 150

A half set: Brooch of three interlocked Rings, with a floriated Gold centre, surmounted by a rich Garnet (very small recess for hair), with Pendant in the same style. Ear-rings to match, each one with two Garnets 125

A half set: Brooch of three interlocked Rings, richly embossed in the highest style of workmanship, with elevated centre, ornamented with Enamelled Star and Pearl apex (recess for Portrait). Ear-rings to match, each one ornamented in the same way 130

. This set is one of the newest in design.

A half set: precisely similar, but a trifle larger.. 140

A half set: full sized circular Brooch, richly chased, with rich Carbuncle in the centre (recess for Portrait); Ear-rings to match, each one with rich Carbuncle. A very stylish set 90

A half set: precisely similar to the last, but a trifle larger ... 100

A half set: circular Brooch (entirely of gold, no precious stones), richly embossed, with raised centre, ornamented; (recess for Portrait); Ear-rings to match, richly engraved and embossed 80

A half set: precisely similar to the last, but a trifle larger ... 85

PENDANTS FOR NECKLACE.

Oval Gold Pendant, richly chased and set with 8 Pearls, with raised Carbuncle centre, ornamented with Star and Diamond 200

. A perfect Bijou for presentation.

A Gold Oval shaped azure Enamelled Pendant, centre Star on raised boss, with Diamond in the middle, and surrounded by 8 other Diamonds 225

NEWEST PATTERNS OF BRACELETS.

	Rs.
Diamond and Enamelled Star, in case, complete...	130
Similar, but a trifle larger ...	130
"Strap and Buckle" design, richly ornamented with Garnets, in case ...	75
"Strap and Buckle" design, richly ornamented with Pearls, in case ...	85
Very richly ornamented Bracelet, with recess for Portrait and with 9 Pearls, in case ...	130
Bracelets with elongated Enamelled Star, with Opal in the centre, in case ...	100
Bracelet with elongated Enamelled Star, richly set with Pearls, in case ...	110
Very stylish Bracelet, with three large rich Carbuncles, and with recess for Portrait, in case ...	120
Bracelet, precisely similar in design to the last, but a trifle smaller ...	110
Splendid Bracelet, entirely of Gold without precious stone, richly chased and engraved, with recess for Portrait or hair, and with a closable Locket for two Portraits ...	150

THE PRICES QUOTED ARE STRICTLY FOR CASH, WITH ORDERS.

SOUNDY & Co.,
2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of ares.	Noml. value persh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	165
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	240
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
31,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1585
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	975
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	250

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,350
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	735
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	11	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,290
700	500	all	66¼do.	Do. New	550
600	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	6,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	980
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	375
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,025
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,310
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
700	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	1,025
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	250
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,275
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,810
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,120
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,275
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,750

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
1,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	75	Jan. '66	Ban of Bombay	29
25	19¼	...	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	...	...	East India Bank's	14
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	68¼	May '67	Royal Bank	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	92
	3,500	2,44	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¼
Five per cent	106⅞
Four per cent	98¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-10
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 17.

Coleman, Major, 8th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.

Clark, Surgeon, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Jhelum.

Morant, Major, 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 17.

Barrow, Colonel, Inspector General of Ordnance, to rejoin to Madras.

Coles, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, to Allahabad.

Smith, Captain, 107th Regiment, on sick leave, to Allahabad.

Leith, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.

Borthwick, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

([illegible] Jan. 14.)

[illegible]

[illegible] leave to Europe for [illegible] District Superintendent of Police, [illegible] Hyderabad Assigned Districts, [illegible] the Berar Police [illegible] September 1870 :— [illegible] District Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Captain C. Jameson, District Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant E. B. Nixon is confirmed in the appointment of Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Lieutenant Nixon is also appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Deolee Irregular Force, vice Lieutenant C. E. Wheeler, who has been appointed Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

The following gentlemen have passed the Examinations prescribed for Junior Officers in the Commission of British Burmah :—

Under the Rules dated 17th October 1868.

1st Branch—Burmese Language.—Lower Standard.

Mr. E. Darlington, Superintendent of the Chief Commissioner's Office, British Burmah.

Mr. F. T. Fraser, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. Stevenson.

3rd Branch—Revenue.—Higher Standard.

Lieutenant M. C. Poole, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, with credit.

Mr. A. C. Man, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

Lower Standard.

Mr. R. B. Hawkes, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. W. Bagley is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Octavius Ludlow Smith, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Fyzabad, Oudh, is permitted to proceeded to Australia and Europe on furlough on private affairs, for two years, embarking at Bombay.

Captain A. F. Mackay, of the 92nd Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the establishment, vice Major E. T. Sadler, who vacates his appointment, having exceeded the prescribed period of furlough to Europe.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Corps at Allahabad, to be designated the "Allahabad Rifle Volunteer Corps," and to notify the following appointments :—To be Commandant—Captain Charles Albert Dodd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces. To be 2nd in Command—Mr. Henry George Cowie.

The services of Lieutenant J. W. O'Callaghan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 36th, The Bareilly, Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The services of Lieutenant R. Hunter, of the Madras General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Lieutenant F. C Symonds, of the Royal Artillery, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Major, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Edward Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. Cawnpore Company No. 14.—To be Captain—Mr. James George Burbridge. To be Lieutenant—Mr. Charles Cecil Southworth. To be Ensign—Mr. William Michael Barton. The appointment of the above officers is subject to their passing an examination in drill. Transfers.—Ensign G. Ward from the Rampore Haut Company to the Raneegunge Company. Ensign W Taylor from the Raneegunge Company to the Rampore Haut Company.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 3rd January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Banastre Pryce Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps; Julius Beutall Dennys, Bengal Staff Corps; John Robertson Pughe, Bengal Staff Corps; and George Gill Moxon, Bengal Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made from the 3rd January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Brevet,—To be Colonel.

Lieutenant Colonels Christian Disandt Grant, Madras Staff Corps, and Lenox James Farquharson, Bengal Cavalry.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors Alexander Thomas Armstrong,—3rd January 1871; William Conrad Hamilton,—5th January 1871 (Brevet Lieutenant Colonels); John Francis Stafford and Charles Henry Barchard, C. B.,—12th January 1871.

Memorandum.—The promotion of Major Montagu James White, Staff Corps, to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from 10th December 1870, published in G. G. O. No. 1147 of the 13th December 1870, is hereby cancelled, that officer having died on the 22nd November 1870.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captains Brevet Major Charles Tatham Hitchins,—7th January 1871; Charles Edward Orman and Halford Fellowes,—11th January 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenants David Adamson,—5th January 1871; Wigram Batye; Arthur Fergusson Lindsay; Henry George Becher; Alexander James Donnelly Hawes; Robert Mosely Bryce Thomas; and Edmund Pipon Ommanney,—6th January 1871.

Supernumerary Surgeons Thomas Pettit Wright and Alexander Morison Dallas, of the Medical Department, are brought on the Establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, Surgeon Augustin FitzGerald, of the Medical Department, is placed on the retired List, and will receive an allowance equal to the half pay of his rank, viz., 9s. 6d. per diem, with effect from the 6th January 1871, the date of the receipt of the despatch from the Secretary of State for India.

The services of Captain L. Wavell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The services of Lieutenant C. A. Cresswell, of the Madras Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 12th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Brand, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is transferred to Oudh, in the Railway Branch, as Accountant, 2nd Grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 4th Grade, Oudh, is promoted to Accountant, 3rd Grade, and transferred to the Punjab, vice Brand.

The following officers have passed the colloquial examination in the native languages :—

Lieutenant E. P. Leach and Mr. E. LeLievre, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, Central India.

Mr. S. A. Reade, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Hyderabad, is granted three months' leave of absence for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Lieutenant H. J. Nuthall, Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Central Provinces to Rajpootana.

Mr. W. D. Brockman, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Oudh, is granted twenty months' leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant H. S. F. Haynes, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab, Railway Branch.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Sattara (s)	Ballantine	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Ismail, to Coast and Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
12 Renown .... Taylor .... London.

Passengers arrived per Renown—Colonel and Mrs Boileau, Mr and Miss Boileau, Mr and Mrs Davies, Mr Davies, and 3 Misses Davies, Captain and Mrs Stoton, Captain and Mrs Moore, Mr Edmonds, Mr Polson, and Mr Edwards and family. [Sixty horses were brought from the Cape.]

DEPARTURE.

Jan.
13 Edinburgh (s) .... Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

Daphne, 4 cases biscuits and 50 cases oilmanstores, A. C. Hyderbhoy; 4 casks glassware, E. P. Mohamed; 150 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.

Canning, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

Collingwood (s), 1 case hardware, Payne & Co.; 10 cases sherry wine and brandy, W. Watson & Co.; 25 hogsheads pale ale, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.; 1 case buttons, John S. Elmore & Co.; 37 kegs paint of sorts, H. Allybhoy.

Duke of Edinburgh, 6 cases glassware, F. Pestonjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Oxford, 4 packages saddlery, &c., Geo. Nicoll & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Asie (s), 25 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 2 packages drugs, &c, D. S. Kemp & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Brazilian (s), 5 packages wall paper, J. Hemtoolabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Blythewood (s), 57 bales cotton, O. Heerjee; 2 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 33 bales cotton, Panachund Luskmechund; 50 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co. 70 bales wool, Purshotum Tezsey; 46 bales cotton, Ambrootlall Jugjeewan; 42 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 46 bales wool, Dyall Heerjee.

Khimjee Oodowjee, 44 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Nanjee; 10 bales cotton, Ascuron Khimgar; 30 bales wool, Dhurnadhur Purshotum; 11 bales cotton, Mooljee Velljee & Co.; 47 bales cotton, Ramlall Moolchund.

Milbanke (s), 50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 40 bales cotton, Vullubdass Manchund; 52 bales cotton, Nuthumul Gowardhundass; 30 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Bhanjee; 144 cases cinnamon, Forbes & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerk & Co.

Bennington, 600 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 27 bales cotton, Manore Hurucckchund.

Sumatra (s), 70 bales cotton, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 300 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Mabel, 117 bales cotton, Buuseelall Chooneelall

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 9 bundles E. teeth, Oosman Bawanjee; 10 cases cardamoms, the London A. & A. Company.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 30 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Iris (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 134 bags black pepper, A. C. Gumpert & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Iris (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Iris (s), 1 box gold coins, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 53 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 10 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Ismael Hajee Habib; 12 chests Malwa opium, Heralal Ramgopall; 6 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 25 chests Malwa opium, Hajee Adum Ismall & Co.; 50 chests Malwa opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 7 chests Malwa opium, Tarachund Gunsamdass; 40 bales cotton, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 14 bales cotton and 303 bundles sharkfins, Ludabhoy Rajuballee; 195 bundles sharkfins, and 28 bundles fishmaws, Shrefbhoy Saleymahomed; 5 boxes wax, E. D. Lungrana & Co.; 399 pieces E. teeth, Surriff Durvesh; 9 chests Malwa opium, H. Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 51 packages red raisin, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 811 pieces sandalwood, Luddabhoy Chuttoo; 8 chests Malwa opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.; 16 chests Malwa opium, Manuckjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 10 chests Malwa opium, N. J. Ebram; 10 chests Malwa opium, E. D. Sassoon; 15 chests Malwa opium, Thacursee Sewsamul; 5 chests Malwa opium, Gungabux Sajooram; 10 chests Malwa opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 25 chests Malwa opium, Chunilall Dulcharam; 44 chests Malwa opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 6 chests Malwa opium, S. E. Sassoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters will not be forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Late letters will be received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	January	21	Wednesday	July	12
Do	do	28	Do	do	19
Do	February	4	Do	do	26
Do	do	11	Do	August	2
Do	do	18	Do	do	9
Do	do	25	Do	do	16
Do	March	4	Do	do	23
Do	do	11	Do	do	30
Do	do	18	Do	September	6
Do	do	25	Do	do	13
Do	April	1	Do	do	20
Do	do	8	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	15	Do	October	7
Do	do	22	Do	do	14
Do	do	29	Do	do	21
Do	May	6	Do	do	28
Do	do	13	Do	November	4
Do	do	20	Do	do	11
Do	do	27	Do	do	18
Wednesday	do	31	Do	do	25
Do	June	7	Do	December	2
Do	do	14	Do	do	9
Do	do	21	Do	do	16
Do	do	28	Do	do	23
Do	July	5	Do	do	30

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At noon.			At 9 A.M.	
Thursday	January	19	Wednesday	July	19
	At 9 A.M.				
Do	February	2	Do	August	2
Do	do	16	Do	do	16
Do	March	2	Do	do	30
Do	do	16	Do	September	13
Do	do	30	Do	do	27
Do	April	13	Thursday	October	12
Do	do	27	Do	do	26
Wednesday	May	10	Do	November	9
Do	do	24	Do	do	23
Do	June	7	Do	December	7
Do	do	21	Do	do	21
Do	July	5	Do	Jan. 1872	4
			Do	do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At noon.			At 9 A.M.	
Thursday	January	19	Wednesday	August	2
	At 9 A.M.				
Do	February	16	Do	do	30
Do	March	16	Do	September	27
Do	April	13	Thursday	October	26
Wednesday	May	10	Do	November	23
Do	June	7	Do	December	21
Do	July	5	Do	Jan. 1872	18

In accordance with the above, packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on Thursday, the 5th January 1871, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoin Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contracts Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	January	30	Saturday	July	11
Do	February	13	Do	do	29
Do	do	27	Do	August	12
Do	March	13	Do	do	26
Do	do	27	Do	September	9
Do	April	10	Monday	do	25
Do	do	24	Do	October	9
Do	May	8	Do	do	23
Do	do	22	Do	November	6
Saturday	June	3	Do	do	20
Do	do	17	Do	December	4
Do	July	1	Do	do	18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE

Monday	January	23	Saturday	July	8
Do	February	6	Do	do	22
Do	do	20	Do	August	5
Do	March	6	Do	do	19
Do	do	20	Do	September	2
Do	April	3	Do	do	16
Do	do	17	Monday	October	2
Do	May	1	Do	do	16
Do	do	15	Do	do	30
Saturday	do	27	Do	November	13
Do	June	10	Do	do	27
Do	do	24	Do	December	11
			Do	do	25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,
Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
	Algebra and Euclid.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Latin.
History.	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes .... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class .... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes .... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music .... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, J PATON, } Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AVRON—January 17th, the wife of Mr. H. H. Avron, Superintendent Sailor's Home, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE LIMA—KAIL—January 16th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kalbadevi, by the Rev. I. Ciampi, Mr. Alexander M. de Lima, to Rose, daughter of Mr. C. Kail.

MOORE—O'CONNELL—January 14th, at St. John's, Colaba, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, John Moore, Esq., H. M.'s 1-14th Regiment, Cawnpore, to Alice Mildred Herbert, daughter of the late Thomas O'Connell, Esq., Fortland Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PYE—January 11th, at 5, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Mrs. Kellow C. Pye, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

RAYNE—January 5th, at Jhelum, the wife of Middleton Rayne, Superintending Engineer, Juch District, of a daughter.

MOLONY—January 10th, at Umritsur, the wife of David Molony, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—PENN—January 2nd, at Jullundur, by the Rev. S. S. Beamish, Captain Wellesley Campbell, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to Minna, daughter of J. H. Penn, Esq., Judge of the Small Cause Court at Jullundur.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

IT is natural that the advocates of the *Disjunctive* Railway system in a military empire should be elated at the success of their disruptive campaign, and should continue, *à cœur léger*, to pooh pooh the military argument. Already they see the narrow gauge in possession of Rajpootana, the Punjab, and Sind, and only its insignificance prevents them from claiming for the narrow gauge the territory between Munmar and Dhoond. Our correspondent "H. B." looks with satisfaction on the prospect of a narrow gauge from Khundwa to Neemuch, from Agra to Neemuch, from Ahmedabad to Neemuch, from Ahmedabad to the Indus Valley Lines, and from Ahmedabad to Bombay. He thinks the confusion and hindrance would "come to a very small amount," a statement which implies a very imperfect consideration of the question from a military point of view. Indeed, the whole of his letter is a remarkable instance of inability to conceive the conditions of the problem. For example, he says that troops must halt somewhere, and that at these halts everything but the dead war material must be got out; and he thinks that the halts could be arranged beforehand at what he calls narrow gauge junctions, by which we assume he means disjunctions. There are here several fallacies. First, fixed halting places for troops in motion would nullify all ordinary generalship, and impose immense labour on an extraordinary general. Next, everything *but* the dead war material must be got out, an interesting admission, since it is precisely the exception that would cause the hindrance. For at the great Disjunctions the dead war material also must be got out and packed afresh in broad gauge carriages. It is, indeed, at these Disjunctions, which the provident Government of India is going to create, that the loss of time would occur. As we have said, it would be equivalent in influence to a natural defile on the line of operations, and to that extent an advantage to the enemy, whereas in a defensive point of view it would not be equivalent to a natural defile because it could not be defended. "H. B." tells us that if troops could be carried in the same vehicles and without disjunction throughout the whole journey to their destination, he would admit the importance of a break of gauge in a military point of view. Then he must admit it, for that is what could happen. Did he never hear of a "vehicle" being hauled from Calcutta to Bombay or from Calcutta to Lahore? Engines may be changed and are changed, the line is worked by relays, like a post road. And here is the rub. At a Government of India Disjunction, neither engines nor vehicles could continue on the road, either way. Everything dead and alive must be transhipped; transhipment demands time, and what is more, careful organization prepared long beforehand. The disadvantage, either in advance or retreat, would be incalculable; it would tell wholly in favour of the enemy; and it is precisely this boon, a disjunctive system of transport, which the Government is about to provide for its possible foes. "H. B." thinks the *whole* rolling stock on a Disjunctive narrow gauge line could not be captured. It *is* an extreme supposition. No one would have believed it possible to capture the whole regular army of France; but the thing has been done. And what we have supposed might be done in India, for Colonel Strachey urges that, in a time of pressure, the whole rolling stock might be used to push forward troops, and if it were sent within reach of an enemy it is possible that the enemy might capture it. Our remark was suggested by the contrivance of the gallant Colonel to get over one of the defects of his Disjunctive Lines—their relatively inferior carrying power. What the projects of Colonel Strachey and "H. B." amount to is this—the greatest possible diminution of the military advantages obtainable from railways in Rajpootana and the Indus Valley. Colonel Strachey is a soldier, but desk-work must have taken all the soldier out of him, save the pipe-clay, or he never could have recommended an interpolation of schemes in the Indian trunk system, which not only destroy its military unity, but destroy it exactly in those territories where it is of vital moment. And after all the sole advantage pursued by the advocates of Disjunctive Railways, cheapness, is the merest Will o' the Wisp; for, in the end, the cost of Indian railways will be much greater than it would have been had the Trunk Lines been completed on the standard gauge; greater, since either the narrow lines will have to be made broad, or the broad, narrow; and some years hence, as many of its advocates deplore Amalgamation, so statesmen, financiers, and soldiers will denounce the great Folly of 1871.

THE extent to which law can be set agoing for the purpose of succouring law-breakers is truly astounding. About three weeks ago a body of gamblers were caught in and about a notorious gambling house, tried before Mr. Nana Morojee, convicted and punished. It would be almost impossible to find in any case proofs of guilt clearer than those adduced in this case. The house was known to be a "hell," access to the upper room where gambling went on was defended by a series of trap doors, a number of men were *seen* in the room and seen to be gambling; the place was stormed through a window and up the ladders leading to the room; the gamblers fled, leaving shoes and puggrees behind, and when captured several claimed their property. There were cards and dice and rupees. In short, the police cleverly caught the gang *flagrante delicto*—one on the staircase, others on adjoining roofs, yet more in closets and rooms. To common sense, and one would think common law, the evidence was as cogent as evidence could be. Yet the power of the High Court was invoked to obtain a review and, if possible, a reversal of the magistrate's excellent decision. It was contended, on the baldest technical grounds, that there was no legal evidence proving the house to be a gambling house; no legal evidence proving that there had been gambling; no legal evidence that the men had been "found" gambling, although they had been seen in the act and left their implements behind! It was also contended that the "house" was not a gambling house, because only one room was used for that purpose! Happily, the judge, to whom the application was made, was Mr. Justice Green, an excellent lawyer, but not a pedantic or a pedagogic lawyer, and his sound reasoning soon brushed away the cobwebs so ingeniously spun by counsel. His short judgment is a model of the mode in which law should be applied. It was a piece of good fortune that a man with a head on his shoulders sat on the Bench. It might have been so different. A reversal of the magistrate's decision, upon some quirk of law, would have simply given impunity to the gamblers of Bombay. As to any future attempt being made by the police to detect offences of that kind, catch the delinquents, and obtain their punishment, it would have been pure folly on their part, had the applicants been able to overpower or confuse the common sense of the judge. What might have happened in this case under different circumstances may happen in others of far greater importance should judges chance not to be as reasonable as Mr. Green.

THE death of Mr. Pierce Creagh, barrister-at-law, is announced by a Calcutta paper. The deceased had only recently come out to India.

THE Governor General in Council has authorized the Madras Currency Office, till further orders, to cash freely the notes of all circles or presidencies.

MAJOR (BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL) THOMAS EDWARD GORDON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

CAPTAIN C. L. HULBERT, General List, attached to H.M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under 2nd para. of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

MAJOR A. G. F. HOGG, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for six months, under rule 11 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. R. H. DAVIES leaves Lucknow for his new Government to-day. He will go direct to Dhera Ghazi Khan, whither the Lieutenant-Governor's Camp has been ordered to precede him.

THE Governor General in Council has ruled that a chaplain, proceeding to or returning from furlough or special leave, is at liberty to select as his port of embarkation or debarkation any port in India, provided only that the journey to or from it shall not extend to more than thirty days.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL has conferred, as a personal distinction, the title of "Raja" upon Shumbhoo Narain Sing of Benares, in recognition of the high character and eminent services of his father, the late Raja Sir Deonarain Sing Bahadoor, K.C.S.I.

THE Upper Godavery works have undergone an inspection by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and a staff of Royal Engineers. "The point to be settled," says the "Pioneer," "is whether these costly undertakings are to be continued or not, and whichever way the verdict may go, the public will be justified in grumbling."

THE Madras Railway was to be opened to Veerapore, a station on the Bellary Branch Line within 14 miles only of the town of Bellary, on the 16th instant. The Toongabudra Bridge was last Wednesday tested with very satisfactory results, and Captain Prendergast, R. E., the Consulting Engineer for Madras Railways, intimated that it might be used for traffic from the 16th instant. Mails and passengers from Madras will now be carried to the north side of the Toongabudra, and communication between Madras and Bombay will thus be very much facilitated.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 13TH JANUARY.

Paris was on fire in several places on Tuesday night. It is reported that 10,000 incendiary shells will be fired into the city on Sunday.

A telegram from Vienna says that conditions of peace will be proposed by Austria at the Conference.

General Manteuffel has been appointed to the command of the Army in the East against Generals Bourbaki and Garibaldi.

The Germans report that they completely defeated General Chanzy's army on Tuesday and Wednesday, taking 15,000 prisoners and 13 guns.

Le Mans was occupied on Thursday by the Germans.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND FIFTY LIVES.

INFORMATION was received in Bombay yesterday of the loss of the s. s. General Outram, commanded by Captain Teasdale, on Sunday last, while on her voyage from Cochin to Bombay with passengers and cargo. It seems probable she had been caught in bad weather which had prevailed on the coast when we in Bombay had the rain and latterly wind on Sunday and Monday morning. The General Outram left Bombay on the 5th instant for Cochin, and commenced the return passage on the 11th. She had some cargo, twenty of a crew, and passengers on board numbering about fifty. She is reported to have experienced stormy weather from Cochin to Goa; and to have gone down near Jeytapore on Sunday morning. Fortunately the crew had been seen by the s. s. Phlox, which left Bombay on the 14th, and the captain, two passengers and seventeen of the crew have been taken by that steamer to Goa. Mrs. Teasdale and child were on board when the General Outram left Bombay, but we have not learned whether they were so when the steamer went down. If they were, the inference from the intelligence received up to last night is that they were amongst those who have perished. The following telegrams from Vingorla have been received by Mr. Chunder Ramjee, the owner of the lost vessel :—

"Vingorla, 16th, 8 o'clock—Outram went straight Bombay from Goa. Stormy weather."

"Vingorla, 17th, 8-20—Report brought this morning by passenger picked by Phlox that Outram plunged near Jeytapore at three morning fifteenth. Seventeen crew, one captain, and two passengers out of fifty, saved. Captain and crew carried by Phlox to Goa."

Nothing further had been learned up till late last night, though the owner had telegraphed to Goa for further particulars and for a list of the passengers and the names of the survivors.

The General Outram was a steamer that has been for some time engaged in the coasting trade, and measured about 200 tons. She belongs to Mr. Chunder Ramjee, Bazaar Gate Street. The vessel is covered by insurance.

DISJUNCTIVE RAILWAYS AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

WE draw attention to the following excerpt from a published letter by Mr. George Bidder. It will be seen that he, like Mr. Hawkshaw, also testifies to the impolicy of interpolating breaks of gauge on a network of military lines :—

"But there is a view of the matter more important than the question of the waste of a million of money. Have the Indian Government, in proposing this change, considered the effect it may have on the military operations of the Indian Empire? I have the advantage of belonging to the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps, to whom the military authorities in this country are in the habit of committing the consideration of large questions, involving the use of railways for warlike purposes, and the information I have thus obtained bears materially on the subject now in hand. I may, I believe, take it for granted that in the construction of the Peshawur line, and its junction with the port of Kurrachee, military designs take a prominent part, and that much stress will be laid on the facilities that railway communication would afford for moving large masses of troops, and for concentrating them in particular districts, in the quickest possible time. Now, I do not hesitate to give a positive opinion that these objects would be greatly endangered, if not wholly defeated, by the proposed change of gauge.

"In the first place, the quantity of narrow gauge stock necessary to be provided for this purpose (if it is to be effectually carried out) would be something enormous, and exceeding, many times over, what even the most liberal estimate would allow to these lines on ordinary grounds. We have found, by our Staff Corps investigations, that even in England a length of train exceeding half a mile, comprising about 200 vehicles, is required for moving every 1,000 men of an army with their warlike stores, artillery, ammunition, horses, and so on. This would be much exceeded, probably doubled, in India; and as, on a single line, the return of vehicles, to be used over and over again, would be a source of great delay, it will be obvious, that if promptness of action is to be attained, the provision must be very large indeed. And, moreover, all this enormous stock must always be maintained in good condition, and in a state for prompt use, although only a small portion of it would be required for ordinary traffic. It would amount, in fact, to the addition of a new expensive element to the standing army, useless in peace, but requiring to be kept always ready for war. By retaining the present gauge, all this difficulty would vanish, inasmuch as, at any moment, the whole of the railways of India could be laid under contribution, and could send their stock in any quantity in a few hours, to the point where the emergency arose. It is, in fact, one of the great advantages of uniformity of gauge, in all countries, that temporary deficiencies in stock, either for commercial or for war purposes in any one district, can be so conveniently supplemented by the transfer of surplus stock from any other locality. It should also be considered that the reduction of the size of the vehicles (which must be one of the objects of the reduction of gauge) would [illegible] military transport. They are at present not too large for this purpose. A certain width is essential for horses, guns, ammunition waggons, pontoons, and other warlike appurtenances, and even where, as in the case of men, a less width would suffice, the accommodation must be made up by increased numbers of vehicles and increased length of trains; a condition highly unfavourable to beneficial working.

"Again, the *break* of gauge which, under the Government plan, must necessarily be encountered by all troops coming to this district from the eastward, would be a fatal obstacle to the promptness and facility of their movements. The Gauge Commission of 1845 considered this question in regard to English railways, and said in their report :—

"'The troops (conveyed for sudden emergencies) should be carried with their equipments complete in all their details and with their artillery and ammunition; and it therefore appears indispensably necessary that the whole should be conveyed in the same vehicles from the beginning to the end of the journey. The effect of a break of gauge might, in this view of the case, expose the country to serious danger.'

"Under the present system every railway in all parts of India could be rendered available to collect troops, and to forward them *direct to their destination* for any supposed emergency in the north-west; but if, on arriving at Lahore, the whole of them had to be transferred to vehicles of another gauge, the confusion and delay would be such as to baffle all description. I have tried to imagine how, by miles of double sidings and so on the transfer might be effected, but I cannot satisfy myself that the solution of the problem would be possible in any reasonable time. I cannot, therefore, avoid the conclusion that such a break would of itself much diminish the advantage that railway transport would offer in a military point of view."

These are weighty considerations; but the new school, deeply imbued with Quaker opinions, has long adopted the creed that in India military reasons are far-fetched, and that military objects are beneath the contemplation of enlightened men.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 12TH JANUARY.

THE annual fête given last Saturday in the Frere Hall to the boys and girls of the K. E. and I. E. School was quite a success, whatever grumblers may say to the contrary. There were a larger number of children than usual present, and all seemed highly delighted with the entertainment. After doing justice to the cakes, &c., which were provided in abundance, the youngsters, as well as the guests, adjourned to the large hall, where each child got a share of the pretty little gifts displayed on a Christmas tree, which was the chief attraction of the evening. It was certainly not a costly one, but it showed that great pains had been bestowed by the headmaster and mistress on its "dressings." After the tree was shorn of its numerous treasures, the excellent band of the 66th Regiment struck up a lively air, and a dance was got up; and it really did one's heart good to watch the young folk "tripping it on the light fantastic toe" in all the fullness of their joy. Quadrilles and round dances were kept up until about 9 o'clock, when the pleasant gathering broke up. I hear the bandsmen themselves had a dance when the hall was fairly cleared! There was only one feature in this year's fête which evoked unfavourable comments—the Chaplains did not manifest the *slightest* interest in what take place. We have been used to see them, as patrons of the school, foremost on such occasions, but this time they chose, for some unaccountable reason, to remain in the background.

Kurrachee seems destined to dwindle down to nothing, despite all the great expectations once formed of the "fair city" of Sind. The harbour works have again been suspended; the long-talked-of "annexation" is not to take place for some time yet; the depôt has been abolished; Messrs. McKenzie, Cosser and Co. are no longer to continue building the new barracks; and I do not know what else is looming in the distance. As one of the local papers properly remarked the other day, when difficulties have to be contended with, Government are lavish of their money, and it comes forth in great abundance. During the monsoons the harbour works were vigorously prosecuted at a cost two-fold as great as it would now be, were the works continued! If this is not a spurious theory of political economy, I really do not know what is.

Consequent on the abolition of the depôt, Lieutenant F. D. Chisholm, the Paymaster, leaves this for Bombay by the next steamer. By the last mail Major Stanley Edwardes, Deputy Quartermaster-General, proceeded to Bombay en route to Poona, to which division he has been posted. Major Edwardes' successor has not yet arrived, but Captain Beattie, 66th Regiment, has been appointed to act for him as a temporary measure.

It was rumoured a short time ago that Colonel Lambert, who went home on furlough in the latter end of 1869, intended returning to Kurrachee to resume his appointment, as Collector, in the course of next month; but by the latest letters received from him by his friends, it appears there is no likelihood of his leaving until next August or September. Colonel Dunsterville, who is now acting as Collector here, will revert to the collectorship of Shikarpore on Colonel Lambert's arrival. Another canard afloat is to the effect that Captain John Wood, late I.N., agent of the Sind Railway Company, would go home shortly. There is no foundation whatever for the report.

There are some changes to occur in the Commissariat Department of the province. Conductor Wild has been selected for the Commissariat at Kurrachee. Ensign Moon, at present on privilege leave, will proceed to Bombay by the next steamer, and will be attached to the Commissariat there; and Captain John Scott, one of the oldest Commissariat officers who have risen by their merits from the ranks, has been transferred to Asseerghur, while the officer at present there, Mr. Pearson, is to be provided for elsewhere.

Business continues in the same stagnant state as it has been for months past, and great distrust prevails in our market. The arrivals of ships are few and far between, and our harbour has a very bleak appearance. Fancy, the ship Josephine, which entered our port a few days ago, was five months on the voyage!

BREAK OF GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of the 11th inst. on Mr. Fairlie's letter hardly does justice to him or to yourself. While admitting, as most of your readers must do, that your recent articles on this subject are valuable contributions to the other side of the question, yet we have a right to ask you to discuss such a very important matter very carefully and logically. I can fully understand your attaching such importance to the effect of break of gauge in military operations, and if troops and goods could travel in the "same vehicle" and without "disjunction" throughout their whole journey, the former to the battle-field, the latter to the bunya's shop, I should be more in favour than I am now of saddling the Indian tax-payer with the dead-loss broad gauge instead of benefiting him with the very profitable narrow one. But, as every one knows, both troops and goods must take to carts in the end practically, though I admit there may be cases where both would be virtually put down where they are wanted, by means of the railway only. There would be very few instances of this kind. Again, you ignore the fact that troops cannot be moved long distances without halts for rest and food, when everything but what I may call dead war material must get out or be got out. Where, then, would there be any difficulty, if the halts are arranged at a narrow gauge junction, in the troops betaking themselves in narrow gauge carriages? You say somewhat forcibly, "If your stock is captured at one end of the line you could not replace it, and the whole line would be *hors de combat*." True if the *whole of the stock* was captured, to the extent that the line would be *hors de combat* till the stock was re-captured or till more stock was got up from other narrow lines over broad gauge systems, which it is quite possible to do. But it may be assumed that all important carriage or stock depôts will be placed under very efficient protection, and that such an important military point will be the first one to be taken care of and the last to be allowed to be taken by an enemy. Your assumption of confusion of gauges, *i.e.* many, is quite unfounded—the gauge for future extension will be settled once for all, if indeed it is not already settled, to be 3ft. 3in. By a careful arrangement of blocks or systems of narrow gauge lines there will be no danger on the score of want of stock or support generally. For instance, the confusion and hindrance you suggest in Central India will be admitted to come to a very small amount if the narrow gauge is carried from Khundwa to Neemuch, from Agra to Neemuch, and from Ahmedabad to Neemuch; and if the Indus Valley line is to be narrow gauge, we may see a line of the same gauge connecting it with the Bombay and Baroda at, say, Ahmedabad. It does not seem at all unlikely either that the narrow gauge will be brought down to Agra, in which case there would be a most powerful scheme of narrow gauge lines very perfect strategically, and quite as much so traffically (to coin a word), in a commercial sense.

In reply to your concluding remark, I would say that there never has been a Government more fitted than the present one "to augment the power and safety of" India in the matter of public works, and it is hard and unjust to taunt your opponents with working for pudding instead for truth. All they aim at is giving the Indian merchant and the public immensely greater and cheaper means of moving goods, and at the same time obtain sufficiently good military railways that will *pay*.—Yours, &c., H. B.

Central India, 11th January.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th Jan., 12-55 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Jan., 6-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe via Russia, 16th Jan., 1-46 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th Jan., 4-15 P.M.; America via Russia, 15th Jan., 11-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JAN., 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th Jan., 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 21 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th Jan., 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th Jan., 4-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 16th Jan., 8-57 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 24 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 16th to 9 P.M. of the 17th Jan. is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	0	51	0	2
,,	Calcutta	2	52	0	12
,,	Madras	5	2	0	12
,,	Galle	13	51	11	55

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY AND MR. PRITCHARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As many remarks in Mr. Justice Bayley's last judgment in Sharman's case seem to call for some explanation from me, and as the rebuke his Lordship has been pleased to administer me is a very public one, I trust you will kindly give space for the following lines in your next issue.

The High Court's order of the 9th December last required Dr. Fraser and myself to appear in the sitting Judge's chambers forthwith upon service thereof, and then and there to show good and sufficient cause, &c. It was a peremptory order necessitating immediate obedience, and the form of words used in it is that in which summonses requiring the personal attendance of witnesses ordinarily run. Neither the Advocate General nor the Government Solicitor appear in any case without the special sanction of Government, and the only means we had of obeying the order was by at once proceeding to Bombay. Immediately on our arrival we applied for and obtained the sanction of Government to the action of the Law Officers of the Crown in our behalf, and we placed ourselves entirely in their hands. We learned from them that the usual form of pleading in cases such as that in which we were concerned was by affidavit. But they were of opinion that, inasmuch as we were magistrates summoned to answer on matters judicially before us, the Court would probably dispense with our sworn affidavits. When we appeared in Court Mr. Justice Bayley declined to hear the Advocate General in our behalf unless affidavits were sworn; and it was only with difficulty, and after remarks from the Judge to the effect that the convenience of magistrates is as nothing compared with the liberty of the subject, that an adjournment of some five hours was granted to enable us to prepare affidavits.

Had we not proceeded forthwith to Bombay, we should have rendered ourselves liable to a charge of contempt of Court: and I submit that, considering the difficulty we experienced in obtaining an adjournment of even five hours, and the Judge's remarks on the delay our remissness in not having previously prepared affidavits was occasioning, we should not have been justified in assuming that his Lordship would grant a postponement of the hearing over the five or six days that the swearing of our affidavits by Commission at Poona would have involved.

On the 9th December, the day on which the rule was granted, there was no one in Court competent to represent us, or the inconvenience to the public service that was likely to be caused by the withdrawal of magistrates from their proper duties, for, as I have remarked above, the Law Officers of the Crown do not act except with the special sanction of Government. It is not so very long since the chief of those offices was held by Mr. Justice Bayley himself. Might it not be fairly expected that he would have borne in mind the relations, or rather want of relations, that exist between the Law Officers of the Crown and mofussil magistrates? And is it not the duty of every Court of its own motion to recognise the convenience of the public service, and the duties of all Courts part and parcel of the same Government machinery as itself?

When the cause came on for hearing, the affidavits of both Dr. Fraser and myself were put in. In my affidavit it was stated that I had held a preliminary inquiry in Sharman's case, and Dr. Fraser had sworn in his that a further examination and cross-examination of Major Mellis had been recorded by him. These are the documents to which Mr. Justice Bayley alludes in the following sentence :—"They (*i. e.*, Dr. Fraser and Mr. Pritchard) brought forward some facts on affidavit, but for reasons best known to themselves they purposely abstained from bringing to the notice of the Court all the materials upon which the Court could act in forming a judgment whether the application of Sharman for leave to put in bail should be granted or not." These documents were, as stated above, pointedly noticed in our affidavits, but they were not appended, as we had not brought them from Poona. Our leaving them behind was doubtless an error, but not an unjustifiable one. The Court's order required us to show cause on three points :

1st—Why Sharman should not be summarily admitted to bail?

2nd—Why writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue?

3rd—Why writ of *certiorari* for bringing before the High Court the record of our proceedings should not go to us?

Our answer to the first point was that Sharman was in custody charged with an unbailable offence; to the second, that he was in custody under a legal warrant. The Crown lawyers considered these answers sufficient, and further advised us that the proper time to put in the record of the case would be after the issue of a writ of *certiorari*, should such be granted. And with the greatest humility and deference I would submit that the more proper course, even under the procedure adopted by the Court, would have been to let the writ of *certiorari* be sued out and go to us, as provided in 33 George III., c. 52, s. 153, (which provision was overlooked by Mr. Anstey, no doubt rendered oblivious of argument by the *cacoethes vituprandi* that was urging him!) But be this as it may, surely it is the duty of every Court sitting as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction itself to take care that all available evidence is before it before proceeding to pass a decision.

The whole complication has arisen from Mr. Justice Bayley's adoption of the cumbrous and inconvenient procedure of the old Common Law of England in preference to the speedy, simple, and certain procedure prescribed by Indian law. Had his Lordship referred Mr. Macfarlane, when making his first application on the 9th ultimo, to the appellate side of the Court, the Judges there sitting would doubtless have exercised the power vested in them by section 404 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and would have summarily ordered Dr. Fraser and myself to certify and submit to them the whole record of our proceedings in the case. In that event there would been have no need for magistrates to leave their proper duties, no inconvenience to the public service, and no passing of an important order on a portion only of the available evidence, while the costs of the application to both parties would have been insignificant, compared with those actually incurred. The papers would have been forwarded by post along with a certified report, and their Lordships would, on perusal of them, have passed such order as seemed to them fit.

One word as to the special rebuke Mr. Justice Bayley has administered to me with regard to the speech I made in Dr. Fraser's Court on the 21st ult. I spoke not as a magistrate, but as prosecutor in the case of Reg. v. Sharman. Had a writ of *certiorari* issued bringing all the papers in the case before his Lordship, he would have found among them a letter from Government specially directing me to undertake the prosecution of Sharman in Dr. Fraser's Court. Sharman's solicitor, in moving his client's release on bail, pending Dr. Fraser's investigation into certain fresh complaints, relied entirely on Mr. Justice Bayley's first judgment. If that judgment had been unimpeachable, Dr. Fraser would have been bound to follow it, and Mr. Macfarlane's motion would not have been opposed by me. But I had a duty to perform to my clients, and considering, as I did and do, that judgment to be unsound and prejudicial to the cause entrusted to me, I was bound to urge reasons for that belief, even though it involved my commenting on the acts of a Court to which, in another capacity, I am subordinate. Does it seem quite logical that a judge should one day allow a barrister to attack, unrebuked, and in the absence of sworn allegation that might justify such imputation, the honour, honesty, and loyalty of a magistrate sitting on a lower form of the same bench as the Judge himself; and that the next day he should rebuke that magistrate for having ventured, as a pleader in another Court, to comment in courteous and respectful language, not on the Judge's honour, honesty, or loyalty, but on the merits of one of his published judgments which is open to the criticism of the world?—I remain, faithfully yours,

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Prosecutor in the case Reg. v. Sharman.

Dhoolia, 14th January.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 17th Jan., 9-19 A.M.—French mail steamer from Calcutta arrived.

GALLE, 17th Jan., 1 P.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 9th January, to Saturday, 14th January 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	5,397	6	0
House Rate	25,578	1	5
Police Rate	2,106	1	1
Lighting do.	2,105	12	5
Water do.	1,058	8	6
Halalcore Cess	520		6
Market Fees	2,372	7	0
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	3,865	10	0
Miscellaneous Fees	977	7	9
Fines and Penalties	408	8	0
Town Duties	9,912	1	6
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	5,400	0	0
Total Rs.	59,232	4	2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

[illegible] per [illegible] Lackmee Pursad, [illegible] the General Post Office, to-day

[illegible] Box.—The Chief Magistrate acknowledges [illegible] thanks the receipt of Rs. 4-8 from "Cards again," contributed to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Criminal Sessions.—We understand that Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which will commence on the 2nd proximo.

The Weather.—In consequence of the squally weather on Monday, about ten boats were sunk in the harbour, and about ten pattamars were more or less damaged.

A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday morning at sunrise on account of the arrival of His Excellency the Governor from Ahmedabad.

Breach of Trust.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ahmajee Cassee was charged with misappropriating in breach of trust two coats, a turban, and a waistband, value Rs. 35, belonging to Mr. J. M. DeGa, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

A Case for the Sessions.—John Walker and Thomas Bayley alias Smith, Europeans, were yesterday committed by Mr. Shewell for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments, worth Rs. 550, the property of Mr. J. R. Home.

Buggy Accident.—On Monday a Hindoo lad, aged about eleven years, was knocked down by a buggy near the buggy stand at Dhobie Talao, and received a fracture of the right arm. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and the buggywalla taken into custody.

The Parsee Dustoor at Nowsaree.—On the third day funeral ceremony of the late Kaikobadjee Rustomjee, head priest of the Parsees at Nowsaree, his son Mehyarjee was appointed in his place as High Priest. It is said that on this occasion about forty shawls were presented to the new Dustoor by different persons.

The s. s. Sanetra, Captain J. G. Ballantine, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Carwar —Mr. F. J. Oliphant, and one deck passenger. For Cannanore—Colonel Barrow. For Calicut or Beypore—Rev. G. Rai. For Colombo—Mr. Livingstone, and four deck passengers.

Lithotomy.—On Saturday afternoon Dr. Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khorey, L.M., successfully performed an operation of lithotomy in the Lowjee Dispensary at Parell, on a Parsee lad, aged about seven years. The stone weighed about 420 grains, and the boy had suffered from the disease for the last six years. The operation was performed in the presence of Drs. Stedman, Gopal Shewram, and Byramjee Nowrojee. The patient is progressing well. Dr. Rustomjee has successfully performed similar operations before.

Passage of Warrant Officers.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 176 of the 20th February 1868, and under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, as a general rule, Warrant Officers proceeding home on medical certificate and allowed a free passage to and on return from Europe must make their own arrangements for the passage of their families (the accommodation on board Her Majesty's overland troop service steamers being very limited for this purpose), and that in no case does the grant of a free passage by such vessels for the families of Warrant Officers to England imply that a similar indulgence will be given on return to India. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies. —*Gazette of India.*

The Persian Theatrical Club, now a popular local institution, performed on Monday evening at the Grant Road Theatre, for the entertainment of native families. The dress circle and stalls were well filled, the other parts scantily. The dazzling dresses of the actors, and their sweet language, appeared to please the audience very much. There were several songs introduced in the drama of Roostum and Burjore, and the ladies seemed to take a peculiar interest in the singing. The principal singer and violinist was Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee, who has a good voice for Indian songs. There were some drawing room groups by native athletic youths; and the whole performance was concluded with a magnificent display of dissolving views. We would again recommend the managers to reduce their prices of admission to the dress circle and the stalls and to repeat the performance for natives ladies, and we have no doubt they will do well.

A CASE ARISING OUT OF THE HINDOO WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE QUESTION AT POONA.

Last year several meetings were held at Poona to discuss the widow re-marriage question. It was argued for some days, but without any result. There were two parties; the one contending that the re-marriage was legal according to Shastras, while the other took quite a contrary view. Out of this discussion arose several prosecutions in the Railway Magistrate's Court at Poona. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Poona before Mr. B. Baker, Assistant Session Judge, Gunnesh Bapoojee, a Brahmin, has been charged with giving false evidence in one of the above cases. He was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "LORD'S DAY" ACT IN THE MOFUSSIL.

A suit in which an act committed on a Sunday by an official in the mofussil turned out of importance came up in the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley. The Delhi and London Bank (Limited) were the plaintiffs, and the suit was brought to recover Rs. [illegible] from John Greenwood Gilmore, Lieut., 20th Regt. N.I., at Deesa; A. R. Grant, lately Sessions Judge at Dharwar; F. G. Groube, Captain of Her Majesty's Invalid Establishment, on furlough; and C. C. Paul, Lieut., 20th Regt. N.I., at Deesa.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs; none of the defendants appeared.

Mr. Farran stated that the two last named defendants had not been served, and he applied that they be struck out from the plaint. He was ready to prove the service on Mr. Grant, in Bombay, and with regard to the service on Lieut. Gilmore he produced a letter from Colonel Farquharson, the commanding officer of the 20th Regt. N. I. at Bhooj, informing the Prothonotary that the summons had been duly served on the 25th December.

The Judge—I see the summons was served on the 25th December, which was Sunday. Does that service hold good on a British officer? Sunday is a *dies non*. I am afraid clergymen go round so seldom there that they know very little about Sunday; but they must know that Christmas Day was on a Sunday. This is rather a dilemma you are in, Mr. Farran.

Mr. Farran—There was a case in Calcutta in which it was held that service on a Good Friday—which is equivalent to Sunday—was good.

The Judge—It may have been on a Scotchman, perhaps. Scotchmen don't care about Good Friday; they do not keep it. You cannot arrest a man on Sunday, and is a summons served on Sunday one which a man is bound to attend to?

Mr. Farran—I was not aware until this moment that it had been served on him on a Sunday. I presume if it is illegal it must be under some special Act.

The Judge—Do you contend that in England the service of a writ of summons on Sunday is good? What do you say the law is, Mr. Farran? I expected to be [illegible] on this point.

Mr. Farran—I was not aware until this moment that the service had been on a Sunday, and I had not looked into the matter at all—certainly I have it not in my head. But in Calcutta it was held that the Act which rendered service to be not invalid does not extend to India.

The Judge—I know it is an open question in England up to the present moment whether a verdict in criminal cases, given on Sunday, is illegal. Several Judges of the Queen's Bench have indicated their opinion that the verdict of a jury will not hold good if given on a Sunday, and that is the reason why I never try cases before a special jury on Saturdays. The point has not yet been decided. His Lordship then referred to *Chitty's Practice* and several other authorities, which showed that a subpœna could not be served on a Sunday, and he asked whether, this being a Christian Court, Mr. Farran contended that a writ of summons served on a Sunday could hold good. In glancing over the authorities, his Lordship remarked that there was a case in the *Weekly Reporter* where it had been ruled that a magistrate should not take judicial work on Sunday—(a laugh)—and that there was another case in which the "Lord's Day" Act had been held not to apply to British Burmah.

Mr. Farran referred his Lordship to some cases extracted from a newspaper—which, he observed, was not a very authentic source—and asked his Lordship to leave over the point until he could look up the authorities, and in the meantime hear the evidence of the service of the summons.

Ramchunder Narayen, a sheriff's bailiff, was then called, and he deposed that he had served the summons on Mr. Grant at Marine Lines, and that the defendant refused to sign the summons.

Cursetjee Merwanjee, in the service of Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, attorneys for the plaintiffs, was the next witness. He deposed that he went first of all to the butler who pointed out his master to him, and then he (the witness) pointed the defendant Grant to the sheriff's officer.

The Judge—You did not know Mr. Grant, then?

Witness—I did not.

The Judge—What sort of a man was he—white or black?

Witness—He had a red moustache.

Mr. Farran—I have got the butler here who pointed him out.

The Judge—Here we have one man pointing out somebody whom somebody's butler tells him of.

Ramjee Khooshal was then called. He said he was a butler to Captain Hibbert. He recollected the last witness and the bailiff coming to the tent in December last and asking him to point out Mr. Grant, which he did. He knew Mr. Grant, because that gentleman was living with his master. He did not know where Mr. Grant came from, nor where he was now, but knew he had been a Judge at Dharwar. He had stayed with witness's master for two months. Witness did not know Mr. Grant's name.

The Judge remarked he thought this was enough to prove the service on the two defendants, Gilmore and Grant, but with regard to the service on the former, Mr. Farran must recollect that the situation of Bombay was very different from that of British Burmah. Bombay had been a British possession for 200 years, as was lately pointed out by Sir Michael Westropp in a judgement delivered by him; and therefore, though the Lord's Day Act might not apply to British Burmah, it might do so to Bombay.

Mr. Farran said he thought it would be safer to have the summons re-served on Lieut. Gilmore and therefore asked that the case should be allowed to stand over.

The case was accordingly adjourned until the 21st February, the summons to be amended and made returnable on that day, and to be transmitted to the commanding officer of the first defendant's regiment with directions to him that it should be served on Lieut. Gilmore on some day other than Sunday.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

The following suits were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley in the High Court yesterday :—

THE MADRAS BANK VS. KHAZANDAY MODVILL ABDOOLA KOTAY.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs in this case. The defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, and the amount now claimed, Rs. 2,511, was the only entry therein. Decree was given with a stay of execution until further orders.

LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY VS. BHUGWANDAS WALLJEE.

This was a summary suit to recover the sum of Rs. 6,320 due by defendant. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defence. Decree was given for the amount and the usual sum as costs.

MEERJEE JEENAH VS. JEETHA VULLUBJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the plaintiff in this suit, and said he was informed the plaintiff and defendants were seriously endeavouring to settle the matter, and he asked his Lordship to postpone the hearing for a fortnight. The other side had got notice. In reply to his Lordship Mr. Anstey said the defendant was the man who had recently returned from a pilgrimage.

The case was accordingly postponed until the 31st instant.

VOLKART BROTHERS VS. SHALIGRAM RAMLALL.

This was another suit on a redraft, in which Mr. Farran appeared for the plantiffs, and there was no appearance for the defence.

Mr. Nölke gave similar evidence. The consignment had been 98 bales consigned on 10th March, the advance was £1,078, and the deficiency Rs. 3,788, the bill for which had not been accepted.

Decree was given for Rs. 3,788 with interest at 9 per cent. from 25th November till judgment, costs, and further interest at 6 per cent.; and immediate execution was ordered.

VOLKART BROTHERS VS. SITTARAM MUGNEERAM.

This was a suit to recover the amout due on a redraft.

Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs; there was no appearance for the defence.

Mr. Nölke, manager for the plaintiffs, deposed that in April last defendant consigned through the plaintiffs' firm a quantity of cotton to Messrs. Fletcher and Co., Liverpool. The plaintiffs gave an advance equivalent to £1,633. The account sales and account current showed a deficiency of Rs. 6,058, and a bill of exchange for that amount had been drawn on defendants by Fletcher and Co., but not accepted.

Decree was given for Rs. 6,058 with interest at 9 per cent. from 24th November last till judgment, costs, and further interest at 6 per cent.; and immediate execution was ordered.

YOUNG AND CO. VS. CURSONDAS RUNCHORDAS.

Mr. Latham appeared for the plaintiffs in this suit, and said the suit was on a redraft. He was informed the defendant was in Court, and would admit the account sales minus a set-off, which the plaintiffs would admit.

The defendant was here called, and he produced and admitted the account sales.

Mr. Young was then called, and he deposed that in November 1869 the defendant consigned 2,600 bundles of coir yarn through his firm to their agents in London, Messrs. Budd, Jennings and Co. An advance of £190 was made, but the yarn was very inferior, and realized only £27-10. They gave the defendant credit for the surplus proceeds of a more successful shipment by the Ellen Bates, and the balance due was Rs. 1,522.

Decree was given with costs and interest.

BHAU DAJEE *vs* T. F. PUNNETT.

Mr. Macpherson said this suit was brought to recover the amount of a decree of the High Court in a suit brought againt Dr. Bhau Dajee, as sheriff of Bombay in 1869, for arrest of the wrong man as a contributory of the National Financial Association, of which company the present defendant, Mr. Punnett, was official liquidator. That case had occupied several days before his Lordship, and finally resulted in a verdict against the sheriff, on which Rs. 1,976 had been paid by the sheriff.

Mr. Latham appeared for the defendant and held that Mr. Punnett was not liable as he had sold the debts and did not consider the sheriff was acting under his instructions when he made the arrest.

The Judge held that the correspondence showed clearly that Mr. Punnett gave the instructions and therefore was liable, whatever claim he might have against the purchasers of the company's debts. He therefore gave decree with costs, remarking that the [illegible]

The following cases were also disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Green :—

SIGISMUND JOSEPH BEHREND AND OTHERS VS. NAROOMULL SOBHAGMULL.

Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs. This was a summary suit brought to recover Rs. 5,600-7-3, due to the plaintiffs. There was no defence, and his Lordship granted a decree for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SEMMA SELLO AND OTHERS VS. MEYA MAHOMED HOOSEIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. B. Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Ferguson for the second defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,301 due upon four promissory notes executed on the 10th and 11th November 1868, payable at periods ranging from nine months to four months after those dates, the interest being at the rate of 48 per cent. per annum. His Lordship gave a decree for the amount claimed, with interest on judgment at 6 per cent. Mr. Tyabjee applied for costs, but his Lordship said he should decline to grant costs to a man who charged 48 per cent. on his money. The plaintiff might recover his costs out of the exorbitant interest.

CURRENCY AND RESERVE.

Statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December 1870 :—

Circles of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	Total Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.........	3,61,47,140	1,21,52,458	1,42,42,231	3,02,15,670
Madras...........	92,27,010	55,01,576	17,28,404	72,29,980
Bombay..........	4,09,48,010	2,41,69,438	1,31,49,861	3,84,34,670
Allahabad.......	44,58,580	68,32,699	11,03,291	79,35,990
Lahore..........	22,41,510	39,40,263	7,00,037	46,40,300
Calicut..........	8,98,710	13,54,551	1,00,059	14,54,610
Trichinopoly ...	3,02,740	16,04,921	1,00,059	17,[illegible]4,980
Vizagapatam....	3,75,760	3,28,651	1,00,059	4,28,740
Nagpore	45,15,870	40,83,218	5,47,902	46,31,120
Kurrachee	28,42,610	42,09,074	5,00,106	47,09,180
Akola............	20,61,900	21,34,640	......	21,34,640
Total...	10,35,19,850	6,63,11,487	3,22,72,009	10,35,19,850

THE DEATH OF SIR HENRY DURAND.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

From T. H. Thornton, Esq., D.C.L., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; dated 2nd January 1871.

In continuation of my despatch of yesterday, the 1st instant, I have the honor to report that this day Major Munro, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, held an official enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of the late Sir Henry Durand. It was attended by Mr. Egerton, Financial Commissioner, myself, and others, and during a portion of the time, by Captain Prinsep, His Honor's A.D.C.

2. The depositions taken were those of the Nawab of Tank, who was seated by His Honor at the time of the accident, and has himself suffered injury: of the orderly chuprassie who sat on the back seat of the howdah; and the mahout who was guiding the elephant; of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Commissioner of the Division; Brigadier-General Keyes; Colonel Maclagan, R. E., and the second mahout, who witnessed the accident from the second elephant; of two bystanders who were at the time in the left corner of the covered enclosure, and of one standing a few paces from the gateway on the town side, all taken on the spot; and of the two medical officers in attendance on His Honor.

The elephant also was caused to pass through the gateway with the same howdah in which His Honor was sitting, in the presence of the investigating officer.

3. I annex copy of the depositions and of the finding of the magistrate, also a rough plan of the locality drawn by Colonel Johnstone, C. B., of the Survey Department. Major Close, of the 1st Sikhs, has further prepared a pencil sketch of the scene of the occurrence which will be forwarded by to-morrow's post.

4. It will be seen that the account of the occurrence as elicited from the depositions is substantially the same as that given in my letter of yesterday.

DEPOSITIONS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE

(Major A. A. Munro, Deputy Commissioner) on 2nd January 1871.

DEPOSITION OF ASSISTANT SURGEON A. SKEEN, M. B., IN MEDICAL CHARGE OF THE CAMP OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

The cause of His Honor Sir Henry Durand's death was coma, resulting from paralysis of the respiratory muscles, caused by a severe injury to the lower portion of the cervical region of the spine, as described more particularly in the report put in yesterday.

Question by Mr. Egerton—Was there anything in the appearance of Sir Henry Durand's body to lead you to a conclusion as to how the injury had been caused?

Answer—The contusion on the right forehead might indicate that the head had been thrown violently backwards, sufficiently so to endanger the portion of the spine injured. There was no contusion on the back of the head, or neck, or on any part of the body excepting a slight bruise on the right wrist.

Question by Mr. Thornton—Did Sir Henry Durand during your attendance upon him make any statement to you regarding the circumstances of the accident?

Answer—Without being able to give the exact words, I will give the substance of what Sir Henry stated to me.

"We were coming along from the Nawab's garden on an elephant towards camp, taking on our road the native city. In entering the city there are two gateways: the first was passed safely, and the second was too low to admit of our passing through in a howdah. It was in the dusk of the evening, and I did not see it until we got close up. The elephant passed through the archway, and I was caught on the head by the circle, and thrown backwards over the howdah." On asking him how he fell, Sir Henry replied, "I must have fallen on my back and shoulders."

The above statement was made by Sir Henry Durand about 9 A.M. of the 1st January.

Question by Mr. Egerton—Did you hold a *post-mortem* examination of the body?

Answer—No, for the reasons explained in the report by Dr. Courtney and myself.

DEPOSITION OF SURGEON S. C. COURTNEY, CIVIL SURGEON OF DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

I quite concur in the statement made by Dr. Skeen as to the cause of Sir Henry Durand's death, and I think it is quite possible that the injuries were received in the way suggested by him. The report referred to by Dr. Skeen, as sent in yesterday, was signed by us both.

I would also suggest that the injury to the neck might have been caused by a fall on the head, and on the ground, from the elephant.

DEPOSITION OF MAHOMED SHAHNEWAZ KHAN, NAWAB OF TANK.

I was directed to attend His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the afternoon of Saturday, the 31st ultimo, at his tent. After the interview His Honor said he wished to see my garden. I was directed to take my seat on the elephant by the side of His Honor, who mounted after inspecting the military outpost. I declined at first saying it would seem impertinent on my part to seat myself beside His Honor. The Lieutenant Governor insisted upon my taking a seat by him in the howdah. The Commissioner, Colonel Graham, was standing by at this time. I asked Sir Henry whether he would first see the garden or the town. He replied, "The garden first." You had informed my son Akbar Khan in the morning that His Honor proposed visiting the garden in course of the afternoon on an elephant. I had given instructions that one of the gates should be thrown down to admit of the easy entrance of an elephant. After entering the garden we proceeded towards the other end. His Honor, seeing some buildings at that end, asked if that was part of the town; I replied "No, these are some of the tombs of my family." Returning from that quarter we approached another gate of the garden which was pronounced too small for exit. The man who sat behind us on the elephant—a servant, but not the mahout—said it would not do to attempt that gate.

Proceeding onwards we left the garden by the same gap by which we entered. The gate at the south end of the town was in view, and His Honor said, "Let us go into the town." On approaching the gate I said to His Honor, "The gate appears too small for our passage." Whether His Honor understood or heard me properly I cannot say, but it seemed as if he hadn't. I repeated in a louder voice that he ought not to attempt passing through the gate. As we got nearer the gate, twice again did I repeat that the gate would not admit of our passage. The mahout, raising the iron instrument with which he directed the elephant's course, seemed to be measuring the first gate. He, the mahout, touched the beam with the insrument and the elephant passed inside the outer gateway. Whether from the sound of the iron instrument touching the beam or from some other cause I cannot say, but at the moment of entering the enclosure between the gates the animal appeared to quicken its pace. Remembering that the inner doorway was lower than the outer, and that on previous occasions of elephants passing through, when my family possessed two or three of these animals, we had sometimes to bend the head in passing under the inner gateway, I bent my head forward to prevent the possibility of my turban being rubbed off; I did not think there was danger of my head touching the beam. It was rather dark within the gateway at the [illegible] roof in the centre, and I should have said that I meant to save my turban from being rubbed off by coming in contact with that beam. Immediately after this I felt an extreme pressure along my back from the neck downwards and became quite insensible. I can give no account of any thing that happened after this either to myself or to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who had been sitting to my right in the howdah. A little afterwards I came to myself. I did not hear the Lieutenant Governor give any orders to the mahout on entering the outer gateway. There is space enough between the two gateways to admit of the elephant turning round. The mahout tried to turn the animal round but failed. I am not aware that either of our heads touched the centre beam of the roof. The elephant appeared to quicken its pace immediatly after entering the outer gate. I did not hear either the mahout or the chuprassie who sat behind say that we should not proceed. His Honor said nothing after we entered the enclosure between the gates, nor have I any recollection of how he sat from that time.

DEPOSITION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL KEYES, C.B., COMMANDING THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

On the evening of the 31st December 1870, I accompanied His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab to inspect the outpost at Tank. On leaving the post, we found two elephants waiting outside to convey the party to the town. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Nawab of Tank mounted an elephant with a howdah; a chuprassie took the seat in the howdah behind them. Colonel Maclagan, Colonel Graham, Colonel Kennedy, Major Black, and myself got on another elephant accoutred with a pad saddle. We had proceeded as far as the city gate, where a short pause took place. Our elephants were turned towards the gardens through which we went. I was under the impression that the idea of entering the town had been abandoned. After going through the gardens, we returned to the same gate. Evidently some conversation had taken place between the Lieutenant Governor and the Nawab regarding our entry into the town; what passed I cannot say. The elephant on which His Honor was seated was then turned towards the gate, and made to pass through the first gateway, which it did without any difficulty. The second gateway was at right angles, with an abrupt rise in the ground towards it. The elephant passed under a beam, and I saw that His Honor and the Nawab had to stoop to pass under it. This was within a few paces only of the second gateway, under which the elephant had proceeded. It appeared to me that the mahout had become aware it was impossible to pass under, and was endeavouring to turn, or to make the elephant kneel; but instead of obeying any effort of the mahout, the animal made a frightened jerk forward, which brought the howdah under the beam of the gateway and into forcible contact with the beam. When I observed the movement of the elephant towards the inner gateway, it was obvious to me at once that it could not pass clear. I explained, "They can't get through;" but the elephant, making the jerk forward which I have already mentioned, passed through before anything could be done to avert the consequences. We immediately descended from our elephant, which was in front of the outer gateway and commanded a view of the inner, and we rushed forward. I had no hope of finding His Honor or the Nawab alive, as it appeared to me from the point from which I viewed the accident that it was impossible for any person on the elephant to escape being crushed in the circumstances. We found His Honor lying with his face downwards close to the inner gate on the town side. He was breathing heavily, but unconscious. The Nawab was still sitting in the howdah with his head thrown back. We placed His Honor on a charpoy and had him conveyed towards camp. Dr. Holmes met us on the road, and thought it better not to make any examination then.

I had never passed through the gate on an elephant, but I have often ridden through it on horseback.

I had no distinct idea that there was any intention of entering the town on elephants. Major Black informed me very shortly before we started that His Honor intended visiting the outpost and the town, and I had ordered my horse, thinking His Honor would also be on horseback.

DEPOSITION OF COLONEL MACLAGAN, R. E., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

On the evening of the 31st December 1870, after His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab had visited the fort or military outpost at Tank on foot, he proceeded on an elephant, accompanied by the Nawab, to visit the city and garden. Having approached the city gate, His Honor's elephant turned and proceeded towards the garden. On another elephant behind were Brigadier-General Keyes, Colonel Graham, Colonel Kennedy, Major Black and myself. The Lieutenant Governor and Nawab were on a howdah, and we on a seated pad. On returning from a visit to the garden, the Lieutenant Governor's elephant, which was in advance, was again taken up to the same gateway. After passing the outer entrance, into the small square enclosure in front of the inner entrance, there was a short pause, and seeing from the outside the height of the inner gateway to be apparently insufficient for the passage of the howdah, I then expected to see the elephant turned and brought out. Instead of this, however, it moved on through the inner gateway, and I heard the crash of the breaking howdah as he passed through. The officers on the elephant behind immediately got down and followed quickly. Sir Henry Durand was found on the ground lying on his face, apparently insensible. The Nawab was still in the howdah with his head thrown back over the back of the seat. The Lieutenant Governor was placed on a charpoy and carried back to the camp. Dr. Holmes was met on the way, and shortly afterwards Dr. Skeen, a messenger having been despatched to bring a doctor. There appeared to be no difficulty in passing through the outer gateway. The ground rises from the outer towards the inner gateway.

DEPOSITION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GRAHAM, OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER OF THE DERAJAT.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab having announced his intention of visiting the outpost town and gardens of Tank on the evening of the 31st ultimo, I, accompanied by Brigadier-General Keyes, Colonel Maclagan, Colonel Kennedy, and Colonel Black, attended His Honor. We all walked on foot from camp to the military outpost, after inspecting which we came outside and prepared to mount the elephants which were waiting for us. Just then His Honor said to me, "Would the Nawab like to sit with me on the elephant?" I said "Yes," and brought him forward. The Nawab mounted first, and sat on the left hand side of the howdah. His Honor then mounted, and sat on the right. The rest of us mounted the other elephant, and we all proceeded towards the town, His Honor's elephant being in front. As we neared the southern gateway of the town, His Honor's elephant pulled up close to the gateway, and apparently, after consulting the Nawab, His Honor turned away from the gateway towards the gardens. We entered the gardens by a gap in the wall, and after proceeding down several of the garden walks, returned, and left the garden by the gap by which we had entered. We again approached the gateway of the town mentioned above. His Honor's elephant, cautiously approaching the outer gateway, entered. The elephant on which we sat moved up to the gateway, preparing to follow. It was rather dark between the two gateways, and I was unable to distinguish clearly what happened there; but there was a pause on the part of the leading elephant of about 20 seconds, during which no one, on His Honor's elephant, spoke or gave any directions that I could hear. At this time I could see the line of the second and inner gateway from outside distinctly. It appeared to me too small for the elephant to pass through. I then saw His Honor's elephant pass through it with a slight rush, in course of which the top of the gateway caught the howdah and broke it. The elephant then passed out of sight. Colonels Black, Maclagan and myself sat on the near side of our elephant, I being the farthest back, Brigadier-General Keyes and Colonel Kennedy sat on the off-side, the former being in front. When I saw the howdah broken against the top of the inner gateway and heard the crash, I did not see the positions of His Honor and the Nawab in the howdah. We immediately dropped down from our elephant and ran in to see what had happened. Our elephant had not entered the outer gate. On passing through the inner gateway, we saw His Honor lying on his face on the ground on the right hand side. Some natives were supporting his head, and blood was flowing from his nose and mouth. We lifted him from the ground and placed him on a cot. His Honor did not answer questions put to him, but seemed to understand what we said. I then looked to the Nawab, and found him lying stretched over the top of the broken howdah, apparently at full length on his back. I had him taken down and put on a cot. He was quite sensible, and replied to all our questions. We then brought both His Honor and the Nawab on cots to the camp. I did not see anybody leading the elephant or showing the way. The Nawab's son rode in on horseback a little before us. I had frequently passed through the gateway before, but never on an elephant. I did not warn His Honor that an elephant could not pass through the gateway, as I was not aware whether an elephant could pass or not. I have been informed that elephants have frequently passed through the gateways, but I don't know whether with howdahs or otherwise.

Question by Mr. Thornton—Were you informed by the Deputy Commissioner or other local officer that the gateways of the town of Tank were too small to admit the passage of elephants?

Answer—I remember hearing Major Munro, the Deputy Commissioner, make a remark generally as to the gates of Tank being too small for elephants to pass through, but I cannot remember particularly when or where he made the remark, whether before or after the accident.

Question by Mr. Thornton—When the Lieutenant Governor went the second time towards the gateway, was it your impression that he wished to enter the town?

Answer—Yes.

COLONEL GRAHAM'S STATEMENT—continued.

I wish to add to my former statement as follows :—

"The last time I visited Tank was in 1865, except on the occasion of my visiting Kote Khirgee about 20 days ago, when I rode through the town. Previously to 1865, I had visited Tank and ridden through the town frequently. On the 31st ultimo Major Munro mentioned to me that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor would go and look at the town and gardens in the evening on elephants. Neither Major Munro nor myself possessed any certain knowledge of the fact nor thought of ascertaining the fact as to whether elephants could or could not pass through the gates of the town.

"I attended His Honor with General Keyes, Colonel Black, Colonel Kennedy, and Colonel Maclagan. The two former, I believe, know the town quite as well as I do.

"Colonel Kennedy was stationed for three years with his regiment at Tank, and has for the last two years commanded the outposts on the Tank frontier, and must be far better acquainted with the town than any of us.

"The Nawab of Tank might also be supposed to possess some knowledge on the subject, and was on the same elephant with His Honor. Apart from our previous knowledge, we could all see for ourselves on the spot, and could equally judge as to the practicability of the gateways for elephants. In fact we had first before tried to pass under a gateway and found it impracticable. The outer gateway, where the lamentable accident occurred, was all we could see before His Honor passed through, and was amply large enough for the purpose."

DEPOSITION OF ARABOO MAHOUT.

On the afternoon of the 31st ultimo I was sent in charge of an elephant named "Rikba" to the outpost at Tank for the purpose of taking His Honor the Lieutenant Governor towards the town. There was a howdah on this elephant. Another elephant, with a "char jama" on, was sent to carry other gentlemen who were to accompany. The Lieutenant Governor and the Nawab took their seats in the howdah, and a chuprassie was seated behind. The Nawab's son went a head on horseback to show the way. Both elephants where taken to the gardens without entering the town. We entered the gardens by a gap. There was another gateway in the garden, but it was declared to be too small for the passage of an elephant. We returned and left the garden by the way through which we entered. On reaching the town gate by which we had passed when going to the gardens, we turned to go into the town. On reaching the first gateway, not seeing well ahead, I said it is clear here, but I cannot see further. The Nawab said it is open all through like this. On entering the covered way between the gates the howdah came against something. I had raised my iron to feel and it touched the roof. I endeavoured to back the elephant, but it would not obey. Immediately after, the Lieutenant Governor called out, "Take care, mahout." The animal proceeded onwards, and I cannot describe what happened behind me. I was not myself touched or hurt in any way. When the elephant had got four paces beyond the inner gateway, I saw the Nawab lying on the howdah and the Lieutenant Governor was lying on the ground. I cannot say anything as to how the Lieutenant Governor fell. I was engaged too much with the elephant to see anything else. The elephant has always been a quiet one, and was often used by Sir H. Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir D. McLeod, and others. Several people were in the enclosure between the gateways, but there were no lights to frighten the animal, and the people said nothing. The splash board of the howdah was broken going through, and one of the sides or arms in coming back. The howdah touched the roof inside before reaching the gateway. There was not room to turn the elephant between the gateways.

[Other native witnesses were examined. The purport of their evidence will be found in the magistrate's summary.]

SUMMARY.

I shall take the statements of the several deponents examined in the following order :—

1st.—Those of the surgeons as to the causes of Sir Henry Durand's death, and the statement of Dr. Skeen, describing His Honor's account of the accident the day after.

2nd.—The deposition of the Nawab of Tank, who sat in the same howdah with the Lieutenant Governor at the time of the accident, and who has himself been severely injured; also those of three of the European officers who were in attendance upon His Honor and witnessed the occurrence from a little distance.

3rd.—The statements of the elephant drivers or mahouts and of the peon in personal attendance upon Sir Henry Durand.

4th.—Those of other native witnesses who were near at the time and saw what occurred.

Both Drs. Courtney and Skeen are at one as to the cause of Sir Henry Durand's death. It is described as "coma from paralysis caused by severe injury to the cervical portion of the spine." The surgeons declare that this state of body may have resulted from Sir Henry Durand's head having been thrown back with a violence sufficient to account for the injury sustained, or by his having fallen upon his head from a height (as from the back of an elephant).

Dr. Skeen, who was His Honor's personal medical attendant, gives Sir Henry Durand's own account to him of what occurred. This statement was made by the late Lieutenant Governor about 9 A.M. of the 1st January 1871, or 16 hours after the accident, and it is as follows in substance :—

"We were coming along from the Nawab's gardens on an elephant towards camp, taking on our road the native city. In entering the city there are two gateways. The first was passed safely, and the second was too low to admit of our passing through in a howdah. It was in the dusk of the evening, and I did not see it until we got close up. The elephant passed through the archway, and I was caught on the head by the arch, and thrown backwards over the howdah. I must have fallen on my back and shoulders."

This is most valuable testimony, as given by Sir Henry himself some hours before his death.

2. The Nawab of Tank minutely describes circumstances from the time of mounting the elephant at His Honor's special request up to the period of the accident. Seated on the same elephant, the Lieutenant Governor and Nawab left the Tank outpost, on the evening of the 31st December 1870, to inspect the town of Tank and the Nawab's gardens.

On another elephant were five European officers, viz., Brigadier-General Keyes, C.B., Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force; Colonel Maclagan, R.E., Secretary to Government, Punjab, Department of Public Works; Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, Commissioner of the Derajat; Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, Commanding at Dera Ismail Khan; and Major Black, Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Having reached the south gate of the town, the Nawab states that he enquired whether the town or gardens should be first visited. The gardens were pointed to, and the party moved in that direction, the elephant on which His Honor and the Nawab rode being accoutred with a howdah, and the second elephant, on which were the officers already named, being furnished with a padded saddle. A gap had been specially made in the garden wall by the Nawab's orders for admission of elephants, and the party entered by this opening. Desiring to leave the gardens by a gate at the other end, they were informed that it was not sufficiently large to allow a passage. They accordingly returned, and left the gardens by the same gap in the wall by which they had entered. Arriving the second time at the south gate of the town, it was entered, the Nawab states, at the request of the Lieutenant Governor, although the Nawab represented that the gateway was not sufficiently large to admit of a safe and clear passage. The Nawab avers that he repeated this caution; but he knows not whether the Lieutenant Governor heard or understood what had been said to him on this point. The outer gateway was passed through apparently without impediment; but immediately afterwards some portion of the howdah touched a beam or other part of the roof of the enclosure which connects the outer with the inner gateway, and the mahout made an ineffectual effort to stop the elephant's further progress. The animal rather quickened pace, but whether from fright at the sound of the howdah grating against the roof, or from some other cause, cannot be stated. The Nawab, believing the top of the inner gateway to be too low for a safe passage, bent forward, and was soon rendered temporarily insensible by being severely pressed along the back as he was carried under the cross-beam. He can give no account of what happened to the Lieutenant Governor, and he was himself unconscious for some time after the passage of the elephant through the gate.

The Nawab does not state that Sir Henry Durand spoke to any one after passing through the outer gateway, and he can give no account of what happened to His Honor in passing under the beam of the inner gateway, or of how Sir Henry fell off the elephant. The statements of the three officers examined corroborate the Nawab's in the main. None of them, however, appears to have overheard the Nawab's remonstrance as to the insufficiency of the gateways. These officers followed on another elephant at some little distance. The leading elephant had passed within the outer gate, and the second was approaching it in front. The first gate appeared to them to have been satisfactorily passed by His Honor, but almost immediately afterwards they became conscious of a pause within the enclosure. The inner gateway could be seen by them at right angles to that by which they were about to follow, although, from the lateness of the hour, darkness had begun to set in. General Keyes saw His Honor and the Nawab stoop, as if to avoid a beam in the roof. Colonel Graham could not well distinguish from his position on the second elephant what was going on ahead in the darkened enclosure; but both he and Colonel Maclagan could see that the inner gateway was too small for the clear passage of the leading elephant and those who rode upon it. General Keyes also perceived this, and at once exclaimed—"They can't get through." The elephant driver appears to have exerted himself in vain at this point to stop or turn the animal, which had either from fright or some other cause accelerated its pace and become unmanageable, passing through the inner gateway rapidly. The crash of the breaking howdah was distinctly heard by all the officers behind, and General Keyes' impression at the moment was that any person seated as His Honor and the Nawab were could not escape being crushed in the passage through the smaller gateway. The five officers in attendance, quickly dismounting, ran forward, and found Sir Henry Durand lying, face downwards, on the ground, to the right front of the inner gateway. He was breathing heavily, bleeding profusely from the nose, and apparently insensible, some natives trying to hold up his head. The Nawab was still in the broken howdah, with his head thrown back over the back of the seat.

3. Of the natives whose statements have been recorded, Junda Khan, mahout of the second elephant, gives an account which tallies with that of the European officers, adding that he heard His Honor call from within—"Take care, back out." This latter statement is somewhat inconsistent with those of the Nawab and officers. This man admits that he could not well see what was going on ahead, but he believes the leading mahout was exerting himself to stop or back his elephant. Hosein Buksh, the peon in personal attendance upon His Honor, seated as he was in the khowassie or low seat of the howdah behind was in the best possible position for observing what occurred immediately in front of him. He avers that he did not hear the Nawab advise His Honor not to proceed owing to the insufficiency of the inner gateway for a passage. Immediately after passing through the first gateway a sound was heard, as of something grazing against the roof of the enclosure, light was failing, and the peon heard His Honor caution the mahout; but the animal had apparently got beyond the driver's control, and passed through the inner gate quickly, causing the crash which has been described. The peon stooped to save himself, and could not see what then happened to His Honor or to the Nawab. Escaping with a few slight bruises owing to the lowness of his seat, the peon was able to see His Honor, after the elephant had passed through, lying on the ground. The mahout's position on the elephant's neck prevented him from seeing what happened to those behind him. This man, moreover, has given indications of vacillation, probably induced by a fear of possible consequences to himself, and his statement must be cautiously received. He says the first gate was passed easily. It was dark beyond, but a remark made by the Nawab caused him to proceed. This statement is in direct opposition to the Nawab's averment that he (the Nawab) had warned His Honor of the impossibility of passing through the inner gateway. The mahout heard the sound of the howdah coming into contact with the roof, raised his iron instrument to test the height, and endeavoured to back the animal out in vain; the elephant passed rapidly on, and the crash at the second gateway was only heard by the mahout who escaped unhurt. He describes his elephant as a quiet one usually, but thinks it was frightened on this occasion.

4. There remain the statements of three natives, who casually observed the occurrence. Two of these, Kurreem Buksh and Jeewun Shah, dependants of the Nawab, were on duty at the gates, and Moola, a barber of the 1st Sikh Infantry, was passing and saw His Honor fall from the elephant. The first two were standing within the covered enclosure and note the entry of the Nawab's son on horseback ahead of the elephants, the passage by the leading elephant of the outer gateway, the touching of the roof within by the howdah, the efforts of the mahout to stop the animal, the pressure backwards of both His Honour and the Nawab on coming into contact with the beam of the inner arch, and His Honor's fall immediately afterwards on the ground, the elephant passing rapidly on.

Moola, barber of the Sikh Regiment, who was standing on the town side of the inner gate, states that he saw Sir Henry Durand fall off the elephant to the right of the gateway. This witness also states that His Honor fell upon his head against the low but hard wall,—a remnant of the old fortification ramp,—and thence downwards to the ground, on his face, with his feet towards the wall. This man's evidence appears to strengthen the hypothesis propounded by Dr. Courtney, as to the manner in which the injury to the spine occurred.

FINDING.

Such is the evidence obtained in regard to this most lamentable accident. The conclusion from the whole is that Sir Henry Durand's death was the result of injuries sustained in passing through a gateway which did not admit of a clear passage for an elephant accoutred as that on which His Honor rode was, and afterwards in falling from this elephant on a hard wall, head foremost, and thence upon the ground beneath.

The scene has been examined by the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, the Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Civil Department, and the Magistrate of the district. The elephant and broken howdah were passed through both gateways in presence of the officials named. The inner gateway has been proved to have been insufficient for the clear passage of the animal alone so accoutred, and the circumstances being as recorded above, the results were inevitable.

(Sd.) A. A. Munro, Major,
Depy. Commr. and Magistrate of District.

Camp Hattala, the 3rd January 1871.

P. S.—A ground plan and sketch of the gateways have been prepared by competent officers on the spot, and submitted separately. These will serve to illustrate the proceedings of this inquiry, which has been conducted in presence of the Financial Commissioner and the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

LETTERS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 12th January 1871.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your three letters, Nos. 1A and 2A of the 1st of January, and No. 3G of the 2nd of January 1871, containing particulars of the accident at Tank on the evening of the previous day, and the announcement of the death of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in consequence of the injuries then received.

2. On the occasion of such a calamity as that to which your letters relate when sentiments of the deepest sorrow pervade the entire community, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is sensible that words are wanting adequately to describe the feeling which prevails. His Excellency in Council will only say that Sir Henry Durand has been removed at a moment when his distinguished career had culminated to its highest point of usefulness. Though he had held his office only for a few short months, he had shown that he possessed those rare powers which enable men to rule successfully; and although his connexion with the province was but brief, his name will long be remembered and revered in the Punjab.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department; to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, dated 12th January 1871.

With reference to your letter No. 1A of the 1st of January 1871, I am to request the favor of your intimating to the Nawab of Tank the great regret with which the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has received the intelligence of his personal injuries. It would be satisfactory to His Excellency in Council to receive occasional reports of the state of the Nawab's health.

PREPARATION OF SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.

Memorandum prepared by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

The committee of management of the Chamber of Commerce have already, in an advertisement which appeared in the local newspapers on 25th June 1870, and in their annual report to the Chamber, dated 24th September, idem, declared their views in condemnation of the dishonest practice of signing bills of lading in anticipation of the shipment of goods.

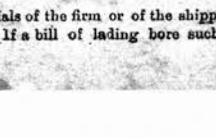
It has, however, been brought to the notice of the committee that great hardship may arise to a shipper if he cannot get a bill of lading signed when nearly the whole of a large shipment is on board, and the balance, a small quantity, is detained alongside the ship from some cause which is accidental, or which the shipper could not reasonably expect to arise.

It has been urged that such hardship is more likely to arise with weekly mails to England, and that as the cotton is alongside the ship and therefore no fraud can possibly be intended, it would be a pardonable departure from the strict wording of the document for the captain to sign a bill of lading for the whole shipment.

The committee considers that the straightforward way out of such a difficulty is to have a bill of lading prepared and signed for the amount actually on board, and a second bill of lading for the balance when it has been taken in. The committee consider that any slight inconvenience that may arise from having two sets of documents is of no moment whatever when compared with the possible evils results of such an act of immorality as framing a document which bears an untruth on the very face of it.

The committee, while they are aware of the great difficulty in preventing fraud when the guilty determination exists in a man's mind, and while aware also of the inexpediency of creating checks and framing precautionary rules which may obstruct the free course of trade, nevertheless recommend for the adoption of merchants the following precautions against the recurrence of such frauds as were witnessed in the case of the Aurora and Teresa :—

I. All bills of lading which are signed in a merchant's office should be stamped with a stamp of the following description :



with the initials of the firm or of the shipping clerk in the middle. If a bill of lading bore such a stamp it would to a certain extent be a guarantee that mates' receipts, &c., were all in order.

II. All mates' receipts from which bills of lading are prepared in a merchant's office should be endorsed "Bill of lading prepared," with the date following; this would prevent a guilty second use of mates' receipts in cases where the captain had, in collusion with brokers or shippers, conspired to destroy his ship.

III. The committee recommend to underwriters the discontinuance of the practice, somewhat prevalent in Bombay, of noting the full amount which they are prepared to take on a ship, especially if she be of an indifferent class, in the name of a freight broker. The broker's object, and the evil consequences which may ensue, are obvious. The committee recommend that insurance be only granted in the names of merchants, and that underwriters, in order to prevent the use of fictitious names, should carefully note that the policy is ultimately made out in the same name in which the risk has been originally noted,

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, January 1871.

INDIAN ITEM.

On the 27th of December Mr. Johann Smidt resumed charge of his office as Consul at Calcutta for the North German Confederation from Mr. J. Schröder, who was officiating in his stead.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH'S ALMANACK" FOR 1871.

INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE.

Bad pianos.

"FRIENDS AT A PINCH."

Snuff-boxes and tight-lacing.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

A bachelor friend compares a shirt button to life, because it so often hangs by a thread.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL.

Lavater could always tell whether a man was a miser by the way in which he pursed up his mouth.

PROVERBIAL FALLACY.

Waste not, want not—bosh. One may never waste a candle's end, and yet want a thousand a year.

CONVERSE OF SHAKSPEARE.

Juliet (log.) O that I were that veal upon that fork,
That then those lips might touch me!

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Land-lubbers may be informed that the nautical experiment of boxing the compass is usually attempted upon the spar deck.

OUTRAGE ON GOLDSMITH.

(*By a Sleepy Housemaid, concerning Missus.*)

She rings us up at 7, till 10 she lies—
"More bent to raise the wretched, than to rise."

THE ROYAL BLANKSHIRE HUSSARS (YEOMANRY). "INSPECTION PARADE."

Sergeant-Major—"When I d' saye draa-a—, mind thee *be-ant* to draa-a—; but when I d' saye souards,—whip 'em out smeart and 'dress up' t'gutter."

THE RESULTS OF DISSIPATION.

A rumour is afloat that the man who dived into futurity came up drowned in tears, and has since been in the depths of despair. He is now better, having dipped into a book.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROPRIETIES.

"I am," said a reverend Rector of the old school to a Ritualist Curate, "a martyr to the gout." "Pardon me, my dear sir," replied the latter, "happily you still survive. You should not call yourself a martyr, but a confessor."

TURNING THE TABLES.

In the present age of enlightenment and economy billiard-tables are manufactured to serve as dining-tables also. If you happen to sit down as a guest at one of these, remember the good old injunction—eat all, but pocket none.

WANT OF TACT.

Remarking to a fat man, "May your shadow never be less!"

Saying to a friend, whose nasal organ is not conspicuous for beauty, that something is as plain as the nose on his face.

Asking a deaf man whether he hears good accounts from his son.

THE QUIP MODEST

Host (self-made man)—"I assure you, Brown, there isn't a man as you've been dinin' with to-day as isn't wuth his heighty [illegible] 'und'erd thousan' pound!!"

Artist (awfully bored)—"Oh don't apologise, I beg! I don't mind 'em! Indifferent honest I dare say, some of 'em! Seem good judges of your wine. You needn't tell 'em who I am, you know!!"

[Strolls into the Garden.

FESTIVITIES OF THE SEASON.

Mrs. Smith (to Mr. S., who has just arrived home at 2.30 a.m.)—"What do you mean, Sir, by coming home in such a state at this untimely hour?"

Mr. S. (decidedly "fresh")—"S-s-sh-shtate! 'Timely hour! eh! (After a pause, with intense dignity) Forshinate for you, ma-ram, frien' took me Bri'sh Musheum—(hic)—an' if we hadn't come out 'fore lasht act pan'omime—'shouldn' a' been home for very conshi'rable——" (hic).

NEGATIVE EXPERIENCE.

I never knew a plain cook who was not a gaudy dresser.

I never knew a Cockney get the worst of it at sea, without his telling me he never felt so well in all his life.

I never saw the protrait of a Derby winner that could not be mistaken for a dozen I before had seen.

I never saw an Alderman at a feast of vegetarians.

I never saw a sailor carrying an umbrella, or a pair of spectacles in use by a chimney-sweep.

MACHIAVELLIANA.

Trust nobody that you need not. Never quarrel with anyone who can injure you. Never abuse anybody behind his back without a purpose. Virtue is its own reward, if you are good for nothing. Never revenge yourself for the mere sake of vengeance; it is sentimental and may be injudicious. Never defer till to-morrow that which you can do to-day, but always defer making any payment you can evade *sine die*. If you wish to live beyond your income, pay your tradesmen by turns. Pay each of them as soon as he threatens to County-Court you, not later, lest he should be as bad as his word; for then you would have to pay his bill, and costs besides.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

(*By a Domestic Economist.*)

If your rooms are only large enough to accommodate a score, when you give a ball be careful to invite at least a hundred. At the same time only order supper for a score, for people who are squeezed to death can hardly have much appetite.

Let your children form a tasting committee of the sweets, ere they are placed upon the table. Dirty little finger-marks are sure to prove deterrent to the hunger of your guests, and your family next day will be a gainer by their abstinence.

In order to seem hospitable, walk about the supper-room with a bottle of champagne, and challenge friends to drink with you, telling them, in a stage whisper, that it only cost you eighteen-pence a bottle.

When you give a dinner-party, hire the smallest glasses that you can procure, and direct your waiters to put plenty of ice in them.

Never encourage arguments before you join the ladies, for arguing induces thirst, and thirst is far from economical.

Hire your waiters upon terms that shall induce them to tout your guests for fees, and thus make them leave your house with small wish to revisit it.

If conversation flags, beg somebody or other to oblige you with a song. This will be quite certain to set every one off talking, and prevent their thinking of the bad dinner you have given them.

An experienced nurse says :—"Tain't much trouble to take care o' sick pussons; most on 'em don't want anything, and if they do they don't get it."

Boston lays claim to being the "musical centre" of the United States, and judging from a statement in the *Folio* that during the season of 1869-70, there were about *sixty* concerts per month, in most of which really high-class music had a prominent place, it has a good righ to the title.

Garibaldi in France.—The following explanation is given of the rumour, which is current in Italy, about Garibaldi and his sons having resigned their military command. The statements we are going to allude to are contained in the *Gazzettino Rosa*, of Naples, and in the *Gazzetta di Torino*; they are from the pens of Achille Bizzoni and Carlo Podio, well known Italian journalists and associates in arms of Garibaldi, from whose camp they date their letters. Signor Bizzoni writes that in the engagements near Dijon, the French Mobile Guards were seized with panic terror, and that they ran away in the most cowardly manner. Garibaldi felt compelled, in order to resist this flood of fugitives, to descend from his carriage; as a last attempt at rallying them, he began to sing the "Marseillaise!" But "the defection of the cowards," to use the words of the Italian writer, rendered the retreat necessary; Garibaldi and his son Ricciotti with the Italian legion and a few of the more valorous Francs-tireurs, were the last to leave the battle-field. In another letter, dated from Autun, Signor Podio relates how the French Mobile Guards fled at the first shots of the Germans in a fit of indescribable fright. They ran away in hot haste; and when the Garibaldians endeavoured to stop them, the Mobiles discharged their muskets at them, using also their bayonets against their Italian comrades. "Nor," says Signor Podio, "was this all. Poor Menotti Garibaldi, who ordered the Mobile Guards to close their ranks and to turn once more against the enemy, was insulted, dragged from his horse, and thrown on the ground, some of them aiming even their guns at him. By almost a miracle he was saved. He owed the protection of his life mainly to the intervention of his staff, who rescued him from the hands of those wretches. These latter, nevertheless, continued to follow him, and to heap insults upon him. Thus they called out to him: 'Go, and be a commander in Italy! Let thee be ——.' ('*Va te faire f——.*')" Carlo Podio, who relates this occurrence, begins his letter with the words, "My innermost soul is filled with unutterable grief."—*Daily News.*

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THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

APPENDED are extracts from a resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, dated 13th January 1871, on a report by Colonel Hyde, the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, on the operations of his department during the year 1869-70 :—

The Governor General in Council observes from this report that the monthly average value of Government currency notes in circulation in each year since their introduction has been as follows, viz. :—

	Monthly average circulation.	Increase.	Circulation on 31st day of October.	December.	March.
	£	£	£	£	£
1862-63 ...	4,419,428	......	4,580,000	4,520,000	4,926,000
1863-64 ...	5,232,500	713,072	5,630,000	5,110,000	5,350,000
1864-65 ...	6,882,012	1,649,512	7,037,059	7,479,134	7,427,327
1865-66 ...	7,725,798	843,786	7,[illegible]9,611	7,296,244	6,898,481
1866-67 ...	8,989,318	1,263,520	10,160,959	9,959,459	8,090,868
1867-68 ...	9,235,085	295,767	9,958,074	10,323,659	9,039,569
1868-69 ...	10,145,583	869,[illegible]	10,611,507	10,299,846	9,959,296
1869-70 ...	10,669,078	523,545	10,758,734	11,308,978	10,472,883

2. Since 1863-64 there has been a steady increase of the paper currency, the circulation rising annually, in the interval between June and December, above the previous maximum, and falling by March to a minimum exceeding that of the previous year. Accordingly, the permanent advance of the paper currency may be measured by the amount in circulation on 31st March rather than by the monthly average circulation. In whichever way the figures are regarded, those of 1869-70 show progress; though this is no doubt chiefly due to the increase in the Government balances at the Presidency banks, causing the banks to hold more notes.

4. Somewhat more than four-fifths of the total circulation is nearly equally divided between the Calcutta and Bombay circles.

6. The circulation of the interior circles together has increased by more than 50 per cent. since 1866-67, but chiefly in the three circles of Berar, Nagpore, and Kurrachee, which are affected by the sea-borne trade of Bombay. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the growth has been slow and fluctuating; in the Punjab there is a decrease below the figures from 1865-66 to 1867-68. In the three interior circles in the Madras Presidency there has been some advance in the past two years but their circulation is quite insignificant.

10. The progress of the Nagpore circle is remarkable. Until the end of 1866-67, that circle was a branch of the Calcutta circle; but the trade of the Central Provinces being chiefly with Bombay, the Nagpore office of issue was united to the Bombay circle, with this principal effect that the Nagpore notes became convertible at Bombay instead of at Calcutta. The consequence was that the circulation of Nagpore notes was doubled in 1867-68.

11. As a general principle, notes, such the Government currency notes of the Government of India, cannot be made freely convertible anywhere but at the place of issue. This restriction prevails in respect to notes of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and it is believed of every bank in Europe and America which issues notes. In the case of the Bank of England however, and of other chartered banks in English colonies, notes issued by subordinate branches are payable at head-quarters office, and in like manner notes of the Government of India issued at a subordinate office are by law payable at the presidency town of the Presidency within which the subordinate office is situate. The attention of the Government of India is constantly directed to increasing the facilities for the encashment of notes as far as this can safely be done.

12. In 1867-68, the branch offices were allowed to cash notes of their respective chief circles. By a notification dated 29th January 1870, all currency offices were empowered, under certain conditions, to cash notes of other circles, irrespective of Presidency, up to the amount of their own notes cashed by other offices, and to issue to the public the foreign notes so cashed.

13. The results of this experiment are not yet known; but they are believed to have been inconsiderable in the year now reported on. The experiment belongs rather to the current year than to that now reported on. The arrangement is not inoperative at the interior circles; it is probable, however, that its existence is still very imperfectly known.

14. The Governor General in Council has now resolved that notes, wherever issued, shall be cashed at all currency offices to the extent to which it is considered that each office can undertake so to cash notes without interfering with the primary obligation of providing for the immediate convertibility of all notes of its own issue, and, in the case of the three Presidency circles of the issues, of the interior circles respectively subordinate to them.

15. Rules for giving effect to this Resolution will be immediately issued to the officers of the Currency Department. The amount available for cashing foreign circle notes will for each issue office be daily notified at such office for public information.

16. To promote the convertibility of currency notes outside the Currency Department, that is, at Government Treasuries, the following rules have been passed from time to time :—

I.—In March and April 1862, Treasury Officers were instructed to cash notes (within the circles in which they were legal tender) for the convenience of travellers, of generally to a limited extent for small sums.

II.—By an order dated 11th July 1865, the Government authorised all Railway Companies to receive notes of other circles when *bond fide* tendered by travellers in payment of railway fares, but not when tendered in payment for carriage of merchandise; and directed Treasury Officers to accept such notes from the Railway Companies.

III.—By a notification dated 22nd October 1869, all Revenue Officers and the Railway Companies were authorised to receive payment of Government or Railway dues in notes of any presidency or circle. The prohibition of July 1865, against the receipt by Railway Companies of the notes of other circles in payment of rates for merchandise, was thus removed.

17. In 1864-65 Local Accountants General were empowered to buy notes and supply them to interior treasuries. The supplies went to deficit treasuries as part of the usual remittances, but formed a needless addition to the cash balance of surplus treasuries. The arrangement entailed on Government an expenditure for moving funds which is not shown against the profits of the Currency Department. It being found that the notes thus artificially remitted were, whenever the course of [illegible] the operation, returned immediately [illegible] it was ordered on the 26th [illegible] General should not supply [illegible] value than Rs. 100 unless [illegible] that they were required for [illegible] Treasury Officers were at the same [illegible] currency notes of any value [illegible] freely and without enquiry, [illegible] them, in exchange for silver or in payment of claims upon the Government.

18. Again, in a Financial Notification dated 14th January 1867, Treasury Officers were desired to cash notes of their own circles freely on demand, whenever this could be done without inconvenience.

19. The sum of these orders is :—

1*st*.—That the notes of a paper currency circle are cashed at any treasury within the circle *up to the available means of the treasury, i.e.*, to whatever extent they can be cashed without embarrassing the treasury.

2*nd*.—That notes of all presidencies and circles are received at any treasury in payment of Government demands, and are cashed at any treasury for the convenience of travellers.

3*rd*.—That notes which, in this way or otherwise, reach any Government treasury are freely issued in exchange for coin or in discharge of Government obligations. In addition to all this, by an order which appears in this day's Gazette, notes of all presidencies and circles are made freely convertible till further orders at Madras.

23. The principal transactions in currency notes with the public at Government treasuries are for remittances into the interior on account of Government revenue.

28. The acceptance of currency notes in satisfaction of demands against Government is gaining ground; but the receipts and issues for silver or for other notes have declined.

29. The figures for the deficit treasuries are satisfactory; their issues of notes having for the past three years exceeded their receipts.

32. The average composition of the Indian currency, as used in Calcutta, is stated, in the 32nd para. of the Head Commissioner's report, to be from 35 to 38 per cent. in notes, and the remainder in specie and bills. The several averages from which these abstract averages have been struck are noteworthy and the acknowledgments of the Government are due to Colonel Hyde for the labour and trouble involved in this collection, but the total average cannot in such a case be deduced in the manner adopted in the report, and must be rejected as arithmetically untrue. Such an average could be obtained only from returns of the actual transactions, and even those would require correction in respect of dealings with the currency office.

34. Act XIX. of 1861, for the regulation of the Government paper currency, limited to four millions sterling the amount of currency reserve which might be invested in Government securities. This limit was necessarily assumed on the data of the known circulation of the three Presidency banks in previous periods. But the average circulation of the Government paper currency having increased from 4 2/3th millions sterling in 1862-63 to 10 millions in 1868-69, and to 11 1/3rd millions by 31st December of 1868-70, the limit was re-considered in the last mentioned year, and power was taken under Act XV. of 1870, passed on the 5th April, to extend the limit up to six millions provided (as before) that the actual sum for investment within that amount should be fixed by notification with the previous consent of the Secretary of State. It has been fixed since at five millions.

35. The profits from the investment of part of the paper currency reserve amounted in 1869-70, after payment of all direct charges, to £137,801.

36. In 1866 rules were published for regulating the payment by the Paper Currency Department of the value of mutilated or lost notes. The object kept in view was to afford to the presenters of mutilated notes, and the owners of lost notes, every facility for getting payment, consistent with the protection of Government against loss; refinements were introduced, however, in the application of the rules from a desire to prevent, in the interest of the real owners of presented notes, any payments to a fraudulent presenter of them. But this endeavour clashed, in practice, with the obligation of paying the value of a note to the presenter unless there is good reason for supposing that he is not a *bona fide* holder, while it was not practicable to define by rule under what circumstances of loss of a whole note the value should be paid, and in what other circumstances it should not. It was accordingly declared, in supersession of previous rules, that, as regards lost notes, the Government would not pledge themselves by any rules to pay their value. Whenever the Head Commissioner thinks that value thereof should be paid, he will submit the circumstances of loss, and his proposals for the orders of the Government of India.

37. With respect to mutilated notes, the Head Commissioner was required to frame rules for the guidance of circle officers, showing, as far as possible, under what circumstances the Government is so clearly bound to pay the value of a mutilated note as to warrant payment by those officers without a reference to the Head Commissioner. These rules, which entailed further correspondence, were finally settled in 1870-71. Doubtful claims for the value of mutilated notes are reserved for consideration by the Head Commissioner, who will exercise his own discretion, whether to pay or not to pay, availing himself of legal advice whenever necessary.

38. Under these rules, the payment, of the value of lost or mutilated notes appear to have fallen off in the Calcutta Office, though from the different ways in which the subject is noticed in the present and previous reports, the fact is not quite clear.

39. The Head Commissioner reports that "in Calcutta a trade is carried on in stolen halves of notes" by joining wrong halves selected for the purpose, and making them correspond by altering the discrepant digit in the number of one of the halves. As the trade may embrace other kinds of fraud, the independent checks upon errors in posting of cancellations in the note registers, which subject the present Head Commissioner of Paper Courrency has under consideration, should be perfected.

40. The simplicity of the old pattern notes induced forgery at Bombay shortly after the introduction of the paper currency. In 1869-70, two forged notes of Rs. 100 each were tendered at the Bombay office of issue, but whether of the old or the new pattern is not mentioned. The distinction should be noticed in future reports. In Madras the only forgery in 1869-70 was of the old pattern note.

41. Little or no gold coin was exchanged at the paper currency offices, the premium upon gold, throughout the year, being too high.

42. The experiment of supplying copper and small silver coins to the public at the currency offices appears to have had some success. The Governor General in Council approves of its continuance.

43. The thanks of the Government are due to Colonel Hyde for his valuable report, and for the zealous interest with which he superintended the operations of the department from the time it was founded until the 17th September 1870, when he made over charge to the Comptroller General who is now the Head Commissioner. Consequent on that transfer, Colonel Hyde, in submitting his report on the 17th November, dated it 17th September.

CONVERSION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 11TH JAN. 1871.

THE Governor-General in Council is desirous of affording such increased facilities for the conversion of currency notes as can be given without imposing on the Government the cost of making remittances of specie.

With this view, it is notified that, so far as may be practicable, due regard being had to the primary obligation to discharge in cash all notes at the place of issue and at the principal office of issue of the Presidency, the coin reserve at each office of issue will be held available for cashing currency notes of any circle.

The amount up to which each office of issue is prepared to cash the notes of other circles will be notified daily at such office for public information.

It is hoped that the arrangements now made will admit of notes of all circles being ordinarily convertible at the offices of issue in the interior, and at one at least of the Presidency towns; it cannot, however, be expected that the offices of the two great towns, Calcutta and Bombay, between which places there is an active exchange, will, under ordinary circumstances, be able at the same time to cash notes other than those which by law they are bound to cash on presentation.

It is further notified that the Head Commissioner of Currency at Calcutta and the Commissioners at Madras and Bombay have been authorized to sell drafts at their discretion on such offices of issue as have accumulations of coin which it is desirable to reduce. Particulars as to the places on which drafts are available from time to time can be learnt on application to the officers named.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS IN THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DATED 10TH JANUARY 1871.

IN continuation of the resolution No. 3,698, recorded in this department on the 29th September 1870, the Governor-General in Council has resolved to abolish one of the two Assistantships to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department and to santion the appointment of an Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General in the Central Provinces, who shall ordinarily be in the fifth class of the Financial Department.

In accordance with this resolution, the schedule showing how the offices in the department should be ordinarily distributed among the first five classes will stand as shown below :—

FIRST CLASS, SIX OFFICES.

Accountants General and Commissioners of the Department of Issue of the Government Paper Currency in Madras and Bombay; Accountant General, Bengal; Accountant General, North Western Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle; and two of the following three offices, viz., Deputy Comptroller General, Inspector of Local Offices of Account, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India.

SECOND CLASS, SEVEN OFFICES.

Deputy Comptroller General, Inspector of Local Offices of Account, or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India; Accountant General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle; Accountant General, British Burmah; Deputy Accountants General in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces.

THIRD CLASS, TEN OFFICES.

Assistant Comptroller General; Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpore Circle; Deputy Accountants General in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Punjab; Assistant Accountants General in Madras and Bombay; Controller General of Money Order Offices; Assistant Commissioners of Paper Currency in Calcutta and Bombay.

FOURTH CLASS, TEN OFFICES.

Personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council; Examiners of Claims, Calcutta and Bombay; Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces; three Assistants to the Comptroller General; one Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras; Assistant to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency in Calcutta; Assistant to the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay.

FIFTH CLASS, THIRTEEN OFFICES.

One Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.
Two Assistants to the Comptroller General.
One Assistant to Accountant General, Madras.
Ditto ditto ditto, Bombay.
Two Assistants ditto ditto, Bengal.
Ditto ditto ditto, N.W.Provinces
Ditto ditto ditto, Punjab.
One Assistant ditto ditto, British Burmah
Ditto to Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces.

CASH BALANCES.

APPENDED is a statement of cash balances in the Government Treasuries in India at the close of the month of November last, contrasted with that of the previous years :—

	Nov. 1868.	Nov. 1869.	Nov. 1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	33,41,399	[illegible],52,659	1,83,59,723
Bengal	1,24,81,[illegible]73	1,17,35,974	1,21,74,892
British Burmah	26,76,710	28,[illegible]	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces	1,31,86,508	1,31,37,994	1,06,74,[illegible]7
Oudh	34,41,596	28,13,683	47,42,[illegible]6
Punjab	69,53,165	84,39,924	92,46,874
Bombay	95,55,[illegible]1	1,82,35,671	1,83,67,031
Central Provinces	38,53,550	44,24,756	66,52,[illegible]
Madras	1,[illegible]9,19,670	1,60,82,966	2,56,80,415
Total	7,15,22,402	8,14,11,652	11,75,13,672

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

	Genii, Irvine	Aug. 6
671	Ulcoats, Jones	Aug. 19
909	Allerton, Gabes	Aug. 23
914	Ellen Gondy	Sept. 2
1443	Westminster, Grose	Sept. 5
906	Coringa, Ross	Sept. 6
1166	Sandringham, Hamilton	Sept. 9
1097	Eddyston, Peterson	Sept. 11
1283	Ardgowan, Kerr	Sept. 18
1293	Connemara, Hughes	Sept. 19
1191	Robert Kerr	Sept. 22
1394	Tim Whiffler	Sept. 26
1331	Baron Macaulay	Sept. 29
784	Norwood	Nov. 9
1400	Sylvia, Telbury	Oct. 7
1040	Bonnie Dundee, Cormor	Nov. 10
2198	Tennyson, Hawkins	Oct. 8
1594	Euxine, Harington—E. Bates & Co.	Oct. 14
1166	Rialto, Babot	Oct. 14
1085	Eddystone, Peterson—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 17
1271	Auethrsa, Lamont	Oct. 17
993	Antrim, O'Neill	Oct. 18
1439	Melpemone, Whiting	Oct. 26
1067	May Queen, Ross	
1181	Oberon, Tovill	
1225	Western Belle, Smith	Oct. 19
682	Doxford, Robertson	Oct. 31
1861	Ambrose, Carmell—E. Bates & Co.	Oct 26
990	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 27
1237	Macedon, Widdicombe	Oct. 16
987	Red Cross	Nov. 18
1348	Ashgrove, Fullerton.	Nov. 4
1182	Ophelia, Strickland	Nov. 10
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Nov. 5
1456	Algonquin, Jones	
1165	Gatineau, Cummings	Nov. 4
1324	Juventa, Holmes	
1481	White Jacket, Johnson	Nov. 11
1310	William Fairburn, Elder—E. Bates & Co.	
1037	Sir C. Napier, Mosey—E. Bates & Co.	
1298	Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 12
1340	Royal Adelaide. Jeffery—E. Bates & Co.	
1117	Glenduror, Cornewall	Oct 7
1248	Nelson, Rands	Oct. 1
547	Tyrol, Ovens	Nov. 1
1193	Thunderbolt	Nov. 10
1119	Helen Scott	Nov. 17
869	Lalla Rookh	Nov. 17
1088	St. Fillans, Nelson	Nov. 21
1339	Hydrabad, Holmewood	
1265	British India, Lepan	
1052	Compta, Logan	Dec 20
1319	Cavour, Murphy	
996	Brannstone, Owens	
599	Index, Kerr	
1417	Oriflamme, Hughes	
1704	Persia, Hargrove	Dec. 3

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	H. M. S. Magdala (s), Jaruis	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Abyssinia (s), Leigh	Nov. 18
	H. M. S. Magpie	

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1377	Queen of South (s), Heather	
1118	De Ruyter (s), Young	Dec. 10
1552	Ganges (s), Mason	Dec. 10

FROM LONDON.

627	Woolloomorloo, Anderson	Sept. 3
468	Anazi, Hilllman—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 18
1198	Dhuleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.	
1145	Zenobia, Hutchings—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1292	Prince Oscar	
1164	Robinson Crusoe	
1745	The Tweed, Stewart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1174	Millwall, Scale	
1190	City of Seringapatam	
267	British Consul	
1465	Lord Canning, M'Diarmed	Dec. 15
1778	Flying Venus, Synington	Dec. 1

FROM LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1311	Orlando (s)	
1191	India (s)—Volkart Brothers	
737	Wellesley (s), Peters	

FROM TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Thetis (s)	

FROM NEWPORT.

867	Coringa, Cleverly—W. Nicol & Co.	June 1
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 23
385	Jourdain, Arnandean	Nov. 9
1190	Seaforth, Woodward	Oct 29
1197	Euterpe, Cosens	
	Rinaldo	Dec. 1

FROM CALCUTTA.

660	Formosa	Sept. 14
1393	Benares—Hajee Mahomed Seedick	Oct. 21
1125	Munsoorie	
534	Alice Davis	

FROM RICE PORTS.

1303	Duncaino	

FROM CLYDE.

1216	Challenge—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 16
1489	Stornoway—Finlay, Muir & Co.	Sept. 30
1195	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 10
979	City of Cashmere, Byse	
1199	Colombo, Macmillan	
717	Berlice, Latto	Nov. 17
893	City of Pekin, Hunter	Nov. 18
1011	City of Berlin, Muir	Dec. 2
955	Andaman, Asplet	Dec. 5

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1600	City of Poonah, Smith	Nov. 25

FROM BORDEAUX.

406	Europe, Duhalles—(put back leaky)	

FROM CARDIFF.

1219	Malabar, Douglas	Sept. 26
1074	Dinapore, Wilson	Oct. 1
583	Invidia, Avelline	
1179	Beaunhamba, McCabe,—Volkart Brothers	
1495	Jeypore, McMillan	
776	Blackwater	Oct. 28
1180	Sanopareil, Macalpins	Nov. 3
1090	Euterpe, Cosens	
1090	British Sceptre	Nov. 5
1393	British Comm Queen	Nov 2

FROM NEWCASTLE.

462	Harwood	June 1
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27
757	Berlin, Small	
600	Niard	
779	Johanna	
810	Donna Maria—Volkart Brothers	Oct. 20
1193	Elizabeth Fry	

FROM NEWCASTLE N. S. W.

1043	Springfield, Dwight—Farnham & Co.	
1302	Varuna, Clare—W. Nicol & Co.	
1149	Palm Tree—L. A. & A. Co.	
1090	Romania—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1090	E. P. Bonovie	
838	Lepanto	Oct. 25
787	Caldero, Maxted	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

583	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12
372	Derwent, Dunn	Oct. 5
457	Sarah, Watson	
	Bride, Henderson	Nov. 18

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Golden City	Sept. 2
1193	Marietta	Sept. 27
1074	May Queen	Oct. 3
1990	G. M. Cairns, Brodie	
981	Princess Somawatty, Bake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	
1019	Princess Dagmar, Lewis—Rennie Scovell	
594	Acacia	Oct. 10
900	Ardbeg Hobson	Nov. 8

FROM RANGOON.

1107	Napier Minto	
354	Migrator	
938	Louisa	

FROM TYNE.

1080	Americana, France	

FROM HONGKONG.

563	Faize Allum	

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The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
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PATENT MEDICINES.
Hair Brushes. Nail Brushes. Tooth Brushes. Combs. Corn Plasters. Perfumery. Sponges. Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves. Chest Expanders. Eau de Cologne. Violet Powder. Feeding Bottles. Court Plaster. Filters.
AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.
PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the DELHI AND LONDON BANK, and just vacated by Messrs. KUNKLER, PREISWERCK & Co. Also commodious GODOWNS, well adapted for Shops. Goods stored in these premises can be insured against fire at little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 30, MEDOWS STREET.
GEO. NICOLL & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1871.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,
BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.
Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.
OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.
Dealwood Commodes, complete ....Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover } 25
Sieves for ditto 3
SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.
Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.
Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c. :—
Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.
BALL DRESSES, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 26 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stocking, from Rs. 5-8 to Rs 6 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 24 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Jerseys Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.
MANTLES, &c.
Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 7 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquets, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from Rs 8 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Lisle from Sa... 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 3 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 4 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.
FOR TRAVELLERS.
Travelling Dresses in "Grey," [illegible] "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," "Merinos," and Alpacas.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Prints, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for boardship wear from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.
FOR MOURNING.
Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash;
PERFUMERY,—consisting of
Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline.
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, safety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.
BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.
By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.
HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by P. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT. Rs. Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz. 50
BADHAM'S Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs... 60
BADHAM'S Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each 7 to 25
BADHAM'S Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz. 45
BADHAM'S Super ditto ditto ... „ 60
BADHAM'S Fine French Cambric Shirts ... „ 65
BADHAM'S "Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each 7
BADHAM'S Wove Flannel Shirts ... 9
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts ... 9½

SLEEPING SUITS. Rs.
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel ... 18
BADHAM'S Ditto Silk and Wool ... 20
BADHAM'S Ditto Spun Silk ... 25

HOSIERY. Rs. Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... 12½
BADHAM'S Superfine ditto ... 21
BADHAM'S Balbriggan ... 26½
BADHAM'S Fine Lisle Thread... 21
BADHAM'S Ditto ditto Striped ... 23
BADHAM'S Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped do. ... 15 to 18
BADHAM'S Super do. ... 18 to 25
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair 6
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each 5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S Fine Gauze Vests ... 3½ to 4½
BADHAM'S Summer Merino do. ... 5 to 5½
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do. ... 5½ to 6½
BADHAM'S Scotch Lambswool Shirts ... 7½
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants ... 9
BADHAM'S Grey Merino do. ... 7½
BADHAM'S Super Gauze do. ... 6½

COLLARS.
All the new shapes in Stock. Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz. 7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do. ... 7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.
All hemmed and washed, ready for use. Rs. Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz. 6
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs coloured borders... „ 6
White Irish Cambric ... „ 10 to 25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders... „ 16½
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched ... 24
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched ... 10 to 15

SCARVES AND TIES. Rs. Rs.
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety 2½ to 3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring... 2½ to 4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each... 1
Black and coloured Eglington ... 1½ to 1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.
A large and good assortment of the above. Rs. Rs.
Umbrellas ... 10 to 16
Walking Sticks ... 1 to 6

JEWELLERY. Rs.
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each ... 8
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set ... 12 to 45
Fine gold Links ... 18 to 30
Fine gold Solitaires ... 15 to 35
Lund's Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.
Collar Studs ... each ... 2½
Front Studs ... per set ... 5
Solitaires ... per pair ... 5 to 10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c. Rs. Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10, 12 to 16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels... „ ... 25 to 32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels... „ ... 25
Damask Table Cloths and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,
Of superior make. Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops... 26
30 Inches Flat Tops... 29
33 Inches Flat Tops... 31
36 Inches Flat Tops... 33
The above of the Regulation size,
SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.
27 Inches ... 65
30 Inches ... 70
33 Inches ... 75
LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.
Fitted with Tray, &c. Rs. Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches ... 50
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from ... 5 to 35
Canvas Clothes Bags... 5½ to 6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c. Rs. Rs.
All sizes and qualities ... 12 to 40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair... 25
Rug Straps ... 1½, 2 to 2½

HAT DEPARTMENT. Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats ... 16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality ... 12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—
Eglington / Falkland / Sandon } 14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—
Eglington / Falkland / Sandon } 10 0
Ex. quality ditto ... 12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—
Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman." "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot," } 7 8
Tyrol Hats ... 8 8
Soft Felt Hats ... 8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety ... 4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS. Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet ... 18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White ... 15 0
Drab do. do. do. ... 15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF
F. ASQUITH,
(Five years with Badham & Co.)
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,
Opposite the Secretariat, Bombay,
HAVE the pleasure to inform the LOCAL and MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS of Bombay that their Establishment will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, when they will be prepared to show a choice and well assorted STOCK, the whole of which has been specially selected and manufactured to their order, and shipped per Overland route.
A full DETAILED LIST will shortly appear, combining a most liberal system for CASH and CREDIT PAYMENTS.
Catalogues on Application.
16th January 1871.

N. KHYRAZ AND Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,
HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have in stock a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season, at English prices for Ready Money.
N. K. & Co. solicit an early inspection.
Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a Remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.
[illegible]
The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments :—
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season ... Rs. 25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits... 25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers ... 9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair ... 12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets ... 12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit ... 65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing ... 40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats ... 28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat ... 10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits ... 12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches ... 12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair ... 18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair ... 5
Flannel Sleeping Suits ... 12
Indian Sleeping Suits ... 12
SHIRTS.
White Shirts ... at Rs. 42 to Rs. 51 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts... „ 18 „
Flannel Shirts ... „ 6 each.
Indian Shirts ... „ 6 „
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts ... „ 8 „
Linen Collars, 3 fold, any shape ... „ 6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets ... „ 15 each.
Helmets and Hats in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Mauds.
N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.
Note the Address,
N. KHYRAZ AND COMPANY,
No. 13, MEDOWS STREET.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,
Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—
Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestica Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks. | Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. | Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. | Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows. | Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. | Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. | Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. | Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. | Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. | Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. | Perforated Zinc Sheets.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS [illegible] AND AKOLA EXHIBITION [illegible]
GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS [illegible] HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned [illegible]
FAVRE, L[illegible]

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.
THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.
ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes makes them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.
CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.
Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2.
A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Salcrubici)..Rs. 1 „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.
See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.
MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.
As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.
As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.
It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.
Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.
The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the Public to the above Rooms. A large, cool, and airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; two splendid Billiard Tables (one just arrived from England). The only European House in the Fort.
TIFFIN at 2 P.M. CHOPS and STEAKS always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.
WANTED, one or two GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)
THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the Public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.
The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.
The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at [illegible] been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present [illegible] remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each individual.
The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.
The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—
The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.
An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.
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TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
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Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.